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Allon Asks Congress To Clear Sinai Role

From New Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Aug. 29.—Foreign Minister Yitzhak Allon of Israel said tonight that the presence of U.S. technicians in the Sinai passes was "one of the central conditions" of Israel's willingness to agree to a new accord with Egypt. He called on the U.S. Congress and public to support this overseas involvement.

With the final text of the complex agreement package now in the last stages of drafting, both Mr. Allon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said separately that they expected the accord to be initiated by the Egyptians and Israel's "early next week."

Monday is the new target date, but more will be known following Mr. Kissinger's return to Israel tomorrow night after he spends the day in Alexandria, Egypt, discussing last-minute details with President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Allon was asked on Israeli television about a U.S. presence in the passes, a move for which the Ford administration will seek congressional approval after the agreement is signed, and which could cause the accord to fail if Congress refuses support.

Civilian Technicians
Under the accord being worked out, the United States has agreed to have a small detachment of civilian technicians at early-warning systems operated by Israel and Egypt in the area of the Gidi and Mitla Passes, which will be returned by Israel to Egypt. The Israeli station is at Uv Hashebia, to the west of the Gidi Pass. The Egyptian station will be built with U.S. help.

In addition, Americans will operate two or three observation posts and one or two unmanned sensors in the area. The exact details are not known.

A total of about 150 American technicians and support personnel would be involved, U.S. officials have said.

The United States agreed to this unusual procedure after the Israelis insisted that they could not agree to the second-stage Sinai pact unless there was a U.S. presence in the passes.

The United Nations peace-keeping force that will be in the area was not deemed reliable enough given the anti-Israeli character of many UN actions. The Egyptians agreed to a scaled-down U.S. presence after long discussions.

Information gathered by the U.S. stations would be shared with Israel, Egypt and the UN. The purpose of the stations would be to detect violations of the accord. No military men would be in the area and the personnel could carry side arms for protection.

Emerging from eight hours of negotiations today with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his aides, Mr. Kissinger said, "I'm very optimistic it will be concluded—we're aiming for the early part of next week." Mr. Kissinger will travel to Egypt tomorrow morning.

Mr. Allon said, "We're making every effort to finalize clarifications in the text in order to report to the Cabinet on Sunday."

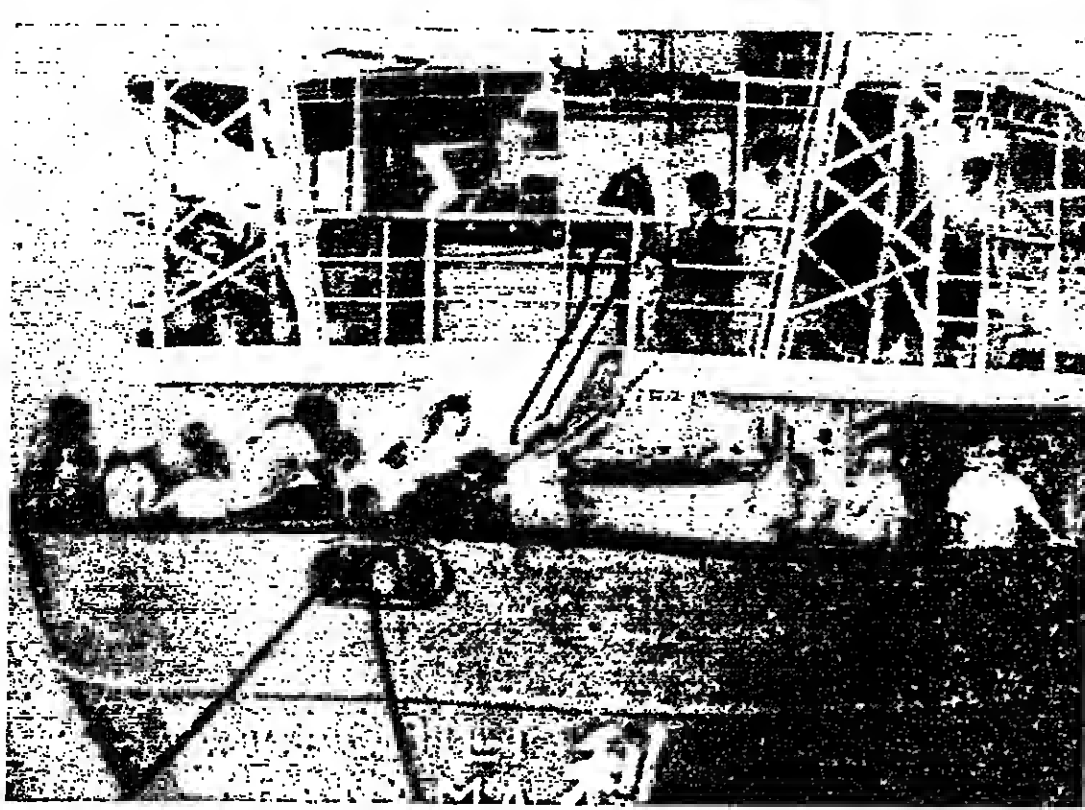
He said he was sure the Cabinet and the Knesset (parliament) would approve the pact.

Mr. Allon, discussing his appeal for support by the U.S. Congress, said, "I'm sure they will agree to it when it becomes clear to the congressmen that this will be a presence of peace—not war, not military—a small symbolic group who come to secure peace, to work for both sides."

After the pact is signed and the Israeli withdrawals it includes go into effect, Mr. Allon said, "Israel will keep 87.5 per cent of the Sinai Peninsula. Egypt will have 12.5 per cent and the United Nations will have 7 per cent."

"Israel will still have giant expanses of great strategic value and will be able to negotiate successfully for a general agreement and a final peace," he said.

"We've arrived at the last stage of negotiations," Mr. Allon said. "In two or three days we'll know if it is possible to sign or not. I believe we'll sign."



One of the seriously injured Timorese refugees is lifted off a freighter by a winch, as other refugees wait to disembark at Darwin, Australia. The Timor crisis, Page 2.

Decision Intensifies Spanish Strikes

2 Basques Receive Death Penalty

BURGOS, Spain, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A military court today imposed death sentences on two Basques found guilty of killing a Civil Guard corporal.

The sentences on Jose Antonio Garmendia Artola, 33, and Angel Otegui Echeverria, 33, must be confirmed by the military commander of the Burgos region and

then the Spanish Cabinet must be notified.

If the sentences are upheld, the head of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, has the right to commute them to jail terms if he desires.

The court-martial found the two Basques guilty of the murder of Gregorio Posadas Zurron in

the Basque town of Azpeitia in April of last year.

Yesterday's hearing and today's sentencing touched off protests throughout the Basque region of northern Spain.

Basque sources said two persons were wounded in the beach resort of Zarautz today and three last night in San Sebastian and the nearby town of Hernani.

Police opened fire to break up a demonstration in Zarautz by about 400 persons who marched through the streets, forcing shops and bars to close and driving vacationers off the beach.

In San Sebastian, police traded shots with youths who were distributing anti-government leaflets.

In Lisbon tonight, police opened fire with pistols and burlap bags of tear gas in the city center to break up a crowd of 1,000 demonstrators who broke through a cordon outside the Spanish consulate. They were protesting the Burgos death sentences.

Hospital sources said three people were slightly injured.

Basque sources estimated that 130,000 workers staged a protest strike yesterday despite a tough new anti-terrorist law which came into force on Wednesday, introducing heavy fines for persons showing sympathy for alleged terrorists.

The strikes continued today and the sources said the sentences were likely to bring out more workers.

Defense lawyers have three days in which to appeal to the Supreme Military Court on behalf of the two men.

The defendants were found guilty after a hearing at which four defense witnesses testified that Mr. Garmendia was not one of the two men who shot Mr. Posadas in the machine-gun attack.

Mr. Garmendia's lawyer, Juan (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Goncalves Is Replaced By Admiral in Lisbon

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, attacked for weeks by overwhelming military and political forces for trying to promote a Communist regime in Portugal, was dismissed tonight by President Francisco de Costa Gomes.

Appointed as Premier was Vice-Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, the 53-year-old chief of staff of the navy who had remained to a large extent aloof from the Lisbon power struggle and who was believed to be acceptable to both factions, at least temporarily.

But the seeds of new conflict were planted by Gen. Goncalves's simultaneous appointment as chief of staff of the armed forces, a move that his military opponents had also sought to oppose.

The sudden break to the long and increasingly violent and tense crisis followed four successive days of intensive negotiation in which Gen. Goncalves, after fighting to keep his job and save the socialist revolution from what he thought was a fascist threat, finally yielded in the face of warnings of force.

Assembly to Meet
Another source of conflict lay in the announcement that the general assembly of 250 officers and men of the Armed Forces Movement, up to now a pliant body in Gen. Goncalves's hands, would meet next Friday to "restructure" the High Council of the Revolution. Further moves by the fallen premier and his



Vice-Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, the new Premier, and his predecessor, Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.



Vice-Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, the new Premier, and his predecessor, Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

military allies to maintain their influence over the course of the revolution were expected at the meeting including opposition to allowing several of his enemies to rejoin the council after having been suspended from it.

Earlier today, a threat of force from the Central Military Region, just north of Lisbon, increased the pressure on Gen. Goncalves to resign.

President Costa Gomes earlier had conferred with Brig. Gen. Carlos Chaves, the central region commander and a leader of the anti-Goncalves military group.

That group indicated last night that Gen. Chaves's troops were prepared to stop any attempt to establish a Communist dictatorship.

This threat, which was ascribed to the Premier and his alliance with the Communist party by a large part of the country's military and political forces, is at the center of the split within the armed forces and in the country.

Meanwhile, the Communist party leader, Alvaro Cunhal, apparently alarmed at the continuing strong wave of anti-Com-

munist sentiment in northern and central Portugal, called last night for a peace meeting of all factions to resolve Gen. Goncalves's future. But Portugal's biggest political party, the Socialists, rejected the proposal.

Yesterday, there was optimism that the disputing sides were close to an agreement. But a long night of negotiation ended before dawn without an official announcement.

While military leaders met at the presidential palace of Belem last night, Gen. Chaves issued a statement denouncing the "manipulation" of the people by "political forces that have the historic mission to prepare the working class for its elevated mission of leading the revolution but are more bent on the immediate seizure of power." The general was believed to be referring to the Communist party, which he criticized for jailing the President at a demonstration here Tuesday night.

Gen. Chaves went on to say that he believed he was "interpreting the feeling of the population in his area of responsibility when he declares that he has been preparing his units so as to guarantee that a totalitarian regime will not return to Portugal."

Last week Gen. Chaves put his troops on "maneuvers" in what seemed to be a display of muscle by forces within easy reach of Lisbon.

The general was one of the group of nine officers who signed a document launching the offensive within the armed forces (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

German Socialists Send Aid to Portugal Party

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The West German Social Democratic party has supplied several million dollars in aid during the last year and a half to the Socialist party in Portugal, according to a qualified West German and U.S. informant.

The aid has helped the Democratic Socialist leader, Mario Soares, to compete with the Portuguese Communists, who are said to have received many more millions of dollars in help from the Soviet Union.

The West Germans are not alone in helping the Socialists, who won 38 per cent of the vote for a constitutional assembly in April but withdrew from the military-dominated government late last month. At a meeting of Western European Socialist leaders in Stockholm on Aug. 7, Mr. Soares appealed for aid and said that the financial support given by the Soviet Union to the Communists was "almost limitless."

Western informed sources estimated earlier this week that \$15 million had been piped into Portugal by the Soviet Union since the revolution last year. Part of that figure was a transfer of about \$5 million in Belgian francs from the Transworld Marine Shipping Co. in Antwerp—one of several Soviet commercial firms in Belgium—by a Soviet employee of a shipping firm in Portugal, the sources said.

The West German Social Democrats say they have openly sent

office supplies, typewriters and newsprint to the Socialists in Portugal. Financial contributions from abroad are illegal there. But, according to informants, the Western European Socialist leaders have quietly made the money transfers during visits to Portugal. The visits take place "at least once a month," a party official said. Other aid is said to come from the Austrian and Swedish parties.

The West German Social Dem-

ocrats, the party of Willy Brandt and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, are keeping secret the exact amount of their aid.

"The Armed Forces Movement is against all the parties anyway," a party official said, "and the impression that they are all being financed from the outside might lead to a being outlawed." But he did not dispute an estimate that "several million dollars" had been sent from Bonn. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

2 of 3 Angola Groups Agree on Cease-Fire

By Marvin Howe

LISBON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Two of Angola's three rival nationalist movements have reached an agreement on a cease-fire and an exchange of prisoners, official Portuguese sources announced today.

The accord was reached during secret talks here this week between the Marxist-oriented Popular Movement for the Liberation

of Angola (MPLA) and the left-wing National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

At the same time, Portugal formally suspended the Alvor agreement, signed in January, which set Nov. 11 as the date for Angolan independence.

The Portuguese authorities also announced the suspension of the transitional government, set up under the accord, which included

representatives of the three feuding nationalist movements as well as the Portuguese.

The Portuguese high commissioner in Luanda will assume administrative and legislative powers in view of the inability of the transitional government to govern, according to the government bulletin published in Luanda today.

Jose N'Dele, a former minister of the transitional government and leader of the UNITA delegation in the secret talks here, declared that his mission had been to straighten out certain unclear points with the Portuguese and settle differences with the MPLA. The mission, he said, is now ended.

The UNITA representative said that he hoped the accord with the MPLA would "clarify the situation" but he would give no details of the agreement.

He referred to the MPLA members as "brothers" and made it clear that the two movements have at least agreed to limited cooperation.

Portuguese sources disclosed that the two nationalist movements have agreed to unite their action in certain areas.

Mr. N'Dele hedged when asked if his movement planned to hold similar talks with the third nationalist movement, the Zaire and Chinese-supported National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

Skepticism Voiced
Portuguese political analysts were skeptical about the significance of the MPLA-UNITA agreement, pointing out that the main fighting has taken place between the MPLA movement and the FNLA, without involving UNITA.

Nevertheless, the agreement served to strengthen the position of the MPLA in its struggle to achieve dominance in Angola before independence.

The French government, meanwhile, announced last night that daily flights to evacuate Portuguese refugees from Luanda will begin Monday.

In Washington, officials said yesterday that U.S. assistance in the evacuation will be furnished "expeditiously and urgently" and that it could cost as much as \$40 million.

De Valera, Revolutionary Who Led Ireland to Independence, Dies at 92

From Wire Dispatches

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—Eamon De Valera, 92, former President of the Republic of Ireland, died today in a nursing home.

Death was attributed to bronchial pneumonia and cardiac failure. He had been gravely ill for the last two weeks.

The government announced that the body will lie in state at Dublin Castle and that Tuesday, the day of his state funeral, will be a day of national mourning.

A Chief Strategist
NEW YORK (NYT).—A chief strategist and fighter in the cause of Irish independence, Eamon De Valera, born in New York City, became Prime Minister, President and elder statesman of the Republic of Ireland.

Under his often stubborn and implacable leadership, Ireland had not by 1972 when he retired after two seven-year terms as President—achieved his most cherished dream, the union of all 32 counties on the island.

A national hero, Mr. De Valera at one time supported the military independence from Britain, which was finally achieved by the Irish Republic of the 26 southern counties in 1949, and dominated Irish public life for 30 years.

His opponents, who probably

equaled his supporters, held him largely responsible for the nation's civil war in 1922-23. The bitterness between these political forces followed Irish politics for decades.

A crusader for independence and the preservation of Gaelic as the official Irish language, Mr. De Valera maintained until his death that "Ireland can never abandon hope for regaining territory hallowed by so many memories and the scene of so many historic incidents in her history; the efforts of her people will inevitably be bent upon undoing partition until all the lands within her four seas are once more united."

In the prime of his career, the tall, darkly brooding man held many of his countrymen in emotional thrall. There was an element of mystique arising from his name, his appearance, his reserve and a partly Spanish origin that set him apart from contemporaries.

His oratorical style was colorless, however. Many thought his appeal lay rather in an unyielding and single-minded pursuit of goals, a scrupulous habit of self-explanation, idealism and political skill and undeniable rectitude.

He was born on Oct. 14, 1882, and was of Irish-Spanish descent. His father Vivion, born in Spain, listed himself on the boy's birth certificate as an artist. His mother was the former Catherine Coll, called Kate back in her native Brurea, near Limerick, in southwest Ireland.

When the boy, then named Edward, was 2 years old, his father died, and he was sent by



Eamon De Valera

News Analysis

Failure of the Zambezi Talks Is Implied Victory for Smith

By Charles Mohr

JOHANNESBURG (UPI)—A summit meeting that fails is usually regarded as worse than none at all. But there is undeniably a euphoric sense of triumph among the leaders of southern Africa's white-minority governments after the breakdown this week of the Victoria Falls conference on the future of Rhodesia.

As a result of that euphoria, the white politicians of South Africa's ruling National party may now be convinced that they can achieve détente with black Africa and a new world respectability without making painful racial reforms at home. Many of them have always believed this, in fact.

As for Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith, he seems relieved that he was spared for the time being the necessity of talking with authentic black nationalist leaders, the African National Council of Rhodesia, about the long-range settlement of Rhodesia's problems, which implies black-majority rule.

Instead, Mr. Smith clearly believes he can negotiate a token reform of Rhodesia's white supremacist constitution with docile and conservative blacks that will meet the test of domestic and international acceptability.

Talks on Bridge

The talks, which took place on a South African train parked on the Rhodesia-Zambia border on a Zambian River bridge, resulted from a conference in Pretoria on Aug. 9 attended by Mr. Smith, Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa and Maima Chona, the political adviser and special envoy of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. Although it has not been published officially, all three men reportedly signed a "Pretoria agreement."

For the eight months since they had agreed in principle to the idea of new constitutional discussions, there had been a sterile—but symbolically important—dispute between Mr. Smith and the African National Council on whether talks should be held within Rhodesia, as Mr. Smith insisted, or outside, as the council insisted. The Pretoria agreement at-

tempted to overcome that impasse by a formula in which there would be a formal opening meeting on the no-man's land of the bridge, followed by hard detailed bargaining in committee stage within Rhodesia. If agreement was reached, ratification could take place at any site agreeable to both.

The agreement concluded that South Africa and the black nations of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia would all try to insure that its terms were carried out. In retrospect, it may have been a mistake for Zambia to have signed such an agreement on behalf of the Rhodesian blacks, whose initial dismayed reaction indicated they had not been fully consulted.

Superficial Victory
Superficially, the agreement was a victory for Mr. Smith since it gave him most of what he had demanded on the technical issue of venue—serious, prolonged bargaining in Rhodesia.

But in a more fundamental sense, it committed Mr. Smith to a course of action he clearly did not want, which is serious negotiations with the black nationalists, who demand speedy transition to majority rule. Mr. Smith, in fact, publicly admitted that he went to Pretoria to reveal to Mr. Vorster "new plans" for bypassing the African National Council, a step that Mr. Vorster's initiative deftly forestalled.

It is now being argued persuasively that Mr. Smith deliberately misled the press, the world and his own white electorate in the days preceding and following Monday's long conference on the bridge.

In what for him was an unusually talkative mood, Mr. Smith repeatedly said that the talks could not succeed or continue unless the African National Council abided by the terms of the Pretoria agreement—and he repeatedly hinted that they had refused to do so.

Pledge in Parliament
As soon as the talks broke down, he hurried back to Salisbury. In Parliament, he publicly committed himself to a new course of seeking settlement with tribal chiefs and other conservative blacks.

However, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and other leaders of the African National Council later released an apparently authentic text of a draft resolution submitted by them in the train that shows they did agree—even if reluctantly—to all of the main terms of the Pretoria agreement, including committee negotiations within Rhodesia.

At the same time, the black nationalists proposed that Mr. Smith's government pledge not to arrest or detain any black delegate who joined the talks, as he had threatened to do, particularly in the case of the Rev. Mabinongi Sibhlo, leader of one of the most important black factions.

It is now apparent that it was Mr. Smith's refusal to give such a pledge that caused the collapse of the talks. Bishop Muzorewa charges that it was a deliberate step calculated to cause failure and extricate Mr. Smith from negotiations he did not really want.

Spanish Military Court Orders Death Penalty for 2 Basques

(Continued from Page 1)

Maria Banderes, had told the court in its one-day session yesterday that Mr. Garmendia's mental faculties had been impaired by a bullet wound in the head he received during his capture a year ago.

During the trial Mr. Garmendia sat quietly but with a glassed look on his face.

It was the first anti-terrorist trial since passage of the anti-terrorist decree, designed to curb



THE HOST—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro is at the wheel as he takes Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippines President, and her daughter Imme (back seat) to visit a youth camp outside Havana. Manila and Havana are to open full ties.

Plea for Mediation Reported

Timor Cease-Fire Reportedly Sought

DARWIN, Australia, Aug. 29 (AP)—One of the two independent movements fighting for control of Portuguese Timor has asked for Australian help in mediating a cease-fire, according to reports reaching here today.

A source said the capital city of Dili was mostly "calm and peaceful."

At the same time, officials announced in Jakarta that Indonesia had agreed to join Portugal in taking steps to put an end to the civil war in Timor. But it was not clear whether the agreement included joint military action.

Police in Corsica Reinforced; Poniatowski Role Criticized

From Wire Dispatches

BASTIA, Corsica, Aug. 29.—More than 3,000 police reinforcements have arrived here in the wake of a gun battle yesterday, but this northern Corsican port city apparently has returned to normal.

Tourists were strolling tonight near the scene of yesterday's shooting.

The cafes were full and the only noticeable police presence was at the sub-prefecture on Saint Nicholas Square, where a discreet but powerful guard was evident. The violence yesterday occurred in the square.

No demonstrations were planned. Corsican separatists opened fire before dawn yesterday morning on government forces, killing a policeman and wounding 19 others, three seriously. The shooting followed a night of protests against France's decision to outlaw the Corsican autonomous group "Action for the Birth of Corsica," on Wednesday.

The protests turned into riots.

Meanwhile, in Paris, the government was criticized for its

handling of the Corsican crisis, which has cost the lives of three people in a week. Two were killed at Aleria a week ago.

As the tension ebbed in Bastia, center of the campaign for Corsican autonomy, political leaders of both government majority parties and the leftist opposition attacked President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government.

Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, who ordered a hard line in the face of militant separatism, was the main target of Parisian critics.

Calls for Mr. Poniatowski's resignation came from Communist party leader Georges Marchais and the Socialists.

The pro-government Paris daily, Le Figaro, in a front-page editorial said, "Results have been committed at every level. The authorities, whose duty it is to anticipate and command, have not done their job. They are answerable for the lives of their men."

The independent daily Le Monde said the government's replacement of its two main representatives on Corsica—the prefect in Ajaccio, Gabriel Gilly, and the sub-prefect in Bastia, Jacques Guérin—by Corsican-born officials was shrewd, but hastily decided.

The Interior Ministry announced that the sale of some types of hunting rifles would be forbidden throughout France. In the Corsican fighting, autonomists fired such rifles at police. The sale of shotguns will not be affected.

Jean Riocacci, who replaced Mr. Gilly as the island's chief departmental administrator, arrived in Corsica to take up his new duties last night.

Speaking at a local news conference in Ajaccio tonight, Mr. Riocacci said he would meet national and local committees on the island to discuss "all Corsican problems."

Bastia Mayor Jean Zuccarelli, suggesting an islandwide referendum on Corsica's future, predicted that the people would overwhelmingly vote to remain part of France.

The Corsican autonomists accuse France of "colonialism." They say France is economically exploiting the island by draining its profits from construction, tourism and other industries while permitting Corsica's unemployment rate to rise far above that on the mainland.

There was speculation earlier that the vessel owned by the government but registered to Howard Hughes's Summa Corp., might make another attempt with its companion vessel, a submersible barge, to raise a Soviet submarine sunk in the mid-Pacific.

Both crafts were used in last summer's CIA effort that recovered part of the Soviet submarine 730 miles northwest of Hawaii.

Glomar Vessel Returns to Port

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (AP)—After completing a secret mission off Santa Catalina Island, the mystery ship Glomar Explorer returned to its berth last night in nearby Long Beach.

There was speculation earlier that the vessel owned by the government but registered to Howard Hughes's Summa Corp., might make another attempt with its companion vessel, a submersible barge, to raise a Soviet submarine sunk in the mid-Pacific.

Both crafts were used in last summer's CIA effort that recovered part of the Soviet submarine 730 miles northwest of Hawaii.

is strongest in the capital but that the UDT controls about 80 per cent of the colony's territory.

Hotel owner Frank Favaro reported the halt in the fighting in a message to Darwin from an aircraft on the ground in Dili. Gerald Stone, an Australian television journalist, reported from Dili that Freitas was effectively in control of the capital.

"Freitas says it would welcome Australian help in mediation. They will not negotiate with the local Portuguese administration but said they would seek eventual independence through negotiation with Lisbon," Mr. Stone said.

He estimated that between 250 and 300 persons had been killed in Dili and said many wounded in the city's main hospital had not been treated for four days. He said there were bodies in the streets but the situation was "not as bad as first reported."

Frederick Dagger, the British captain of the Macao freighter Macdill, which arrived in Darwin today with 700 more refugees, said he saw a mortar round kill three brothers, 5, 7 and 9 years of age.

He said about 15 other mortar shells went off on the piers while his freighter was loading in Dili and a Portuguese official told him dozens of children were killed.

Today's arrival raised to more than 2,100 the number of refugees brought to Darwin from Timor in three weeks. The 500-ton freighter had to carry hundreds of refugees in the hold for the two-day voyage. Capt. Dagger said, with food running out 20 hours before arrival in Darwin and the water just lasting.

There was only one toilet for the refugees and Portuguese doctors used a makeshift operating room consisting of one small table, a bare light bulb and an electric fan to treat four critically injured patients.

Bonn Aid to Lisbon Socialists Seen as Millions of Dollars

(Continued from Page 1)

The current factional struggle in the Portuguese armed forces leadership was provoked by Mr. Soares and his European supporters. They also insisted that the Europeans have acted on their own, not at the behest of the CIA.

At the Stockholm meeting earlier this month, Mr. Soares described the economic situation in Portugal as "catastrophic" and appealed for aid in every possible form. At Mr. Brandt's suggestion, the West European Socialists formed a committee for solidarity and support of democratic Socialism in Portugal.

Sweden's Socialist Premier, Olof Palme, is in charge of organizing it.

Although the nine European Common Market governments have made economic aid to Portugal conditional on a democratic government there, Mr. Brandt, for one, has repeatedly supported giving the aid now without attaching strings.

Bomb-Squad Member Dies in London Blast

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Reuters)—A police bomb-squad expert was killed tonight by the third bomb attack in as many nights in the London area, according to police on the scene.

The new wave of bombings, breaking six months of peace on the British mainland, is widely believed to be the work of a splinter group of the guerrilla Provisional Irish Republican Army, which has waged a long war against British rule in Northern Ireland.

IRA sources in Dublin and Belfast denied any knowledge of the first two bomb attacks last night and Wednesday.

Tonight's bomb, estimated at about five pounds, was planted on Kensington Church Street, an elegant shopping street in the West End, only a few hundred yards from Kensington Palace, home of Princess Margaret, sister of Queen Elizabeth II.

U.S. Revises Grain Forecast

Soviet Crop Estimate Is Lowered

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—The Agriculture Department today estimated current Soviet grain production at 175 million metric tons, 5 million tons below the forecast issued two weeks ago and more than 40 million tons short of Soviet pre-season estimates.

U.S. officials emphasized, however, that they did not expect an increase in Soviet import needs, now estimated at about 35 million metric tons. A metric ton is 1,000 kilos, or 2,200 pounds.

The latest department estimate, the officials said, was based on new and lower figures on harvest acreage provided by the Soviet Union under a 1973 agricultural information-exchange agreement.

The major factor in the new estimate was a 2-million-ton reduction in rye yield resulting from a 4.9-million-acre downward revision of rye area, based on its latest Soviet figures.

Officials said they expected that the Soviet Union would make up this additional grain shortage by cutting into reserves, reducing consumption and lowering exports to Eastern Europe.

Freeze in Effect

Moscow has already ordered 16.5 million metric tons of grain from the West, including 10.3 million tons from the United States. The administration has ordered a freeze on further exports until new estimates of the U.S. grain crop are made. However, officials have said that, since the preliminary reports have been encouraging, new grain sales to the Soviet Union are likely.

The new Agriculture Department estimates include 85 million tons of wheat, 77 million tons of coarse grains and 13 million tons of miscellaneous grains, such as buckwheat, millet and rice.

The department's weekly report on grain exports, released yesterday, show that Eastern European nations, which traditionally get their grain from the Soviet Union, are now getting grain from the United States, an indication that the Russians are beginning to cut back exports to offset expected shortages.

The delivery of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union has been threatened by a longshoremen's boycott unless U.S. maritime interests get a bigger share of the deliveries and there are assurances that U.S. food prices will not rise because of the sales. A temporary injunction against the boycott has been issued and a hearing has been set for Sept. 30.

Projected Increase

Administration officials have estimated that U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union so far could raise U.S. food prices by about 1.5 per cent, with most of the impact delayed until next year. If further sales are made, however, the increase could be larger.

USAF Grounds A-7Ds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Air Force announced today that it has grounded its A-7 fighter-bomber for the second time in less than three months "as a precautionary measure pending completion of a review of engine problems."

ever, officials conceded that the increase will be greater. The causes of the Soviet failure to reach expected grain-production levels, experts say, involve extreme variations in the Soviet climate, lack of arable land—only 11 per cent of the Soviet Union is under cultivation—and low productivity. A

Soviet agricultural worker's aim to produce about 10 per cent of what an American farm worker does. Experts say also that expanding the amount of arable land and increasing productivity are monumental tasks not likely to be accomplished in the foreseeable future.

Authorities in Lebanon Quell Overnight Clashes by Factions

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Security forces today quelled day-old shooting clashes between political factions in Zahle, easing fears of renewed civil strife in Lebanon. Beirut's radio said later that the Zahle antagonists agreed on a cease-fire effective at 9:30 p.m.

The shooting at Zahle, the Bekaa Province capital 25 miles east of here, began early yesterday and left at least 13 persons dead and 25 wounded before ending around noon today.

A police sergeant died just before the fighting ended. The bodies of eight other persons were found today.

Reinforced Patrols

Security forces spread through the streets under orders to retaliate if firing began again. Armored vehicles moved reinforcements from Beirut to the Zahle area.

Bekaa Gov. Henri Lahoud, after a meeting with law-enforcement chiefs, banned—until further notice—the movement of all motor vehicles in and around Zahle between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

"It is all quiet now and we hope that it will remain so," Gov. Lahoud said.

Security forces began a search for "prohibited military weapons," he said. "Those caught carrying these weapons will be arrested on the spot, no matter who they may be, and referred to the courts," he declared.

Gov. Lahoud had said earlier that security forces had fought to contain isolated incidents, including a number of kidnappings which, he said, "appeared aimed at sowing confusion and arousing religious antagonism."

The Palestinian news agency Wafa accused militiamen of Lebanon's rightist Phalangist party of ambushing a Palestinian ambulance, and fatally shooting a member of el-Fatah, the main guerrilla organization.

Phalangist party leader Pierre Gemayel denied the charge. "Nothing Whatsoever"

"The Phalangists have nothing whatsoever to do with the Zahle incidents," he said.

Here in Beirut, the situation was normal and the capital's airport road, which passes by a large Palestinian enclave, remained open.

Last night, in a protest against the shooting of their comrades, guerrillas threw up barricades that blocked the movement of all vehicles on the airport road. But the barricades came down shortly after midnight.

John Palastin, a Lebanese patrolman moved through the area today to keep the situation under control.

The crackdown eased fears of a fresh outbreak of fighting, such as that which involved rival rightist and leftist Lebanese factions and the Palestinians in April, May and June. The fighting caused 1,000 casualties and devastated parts of Beirut.

Gen. Velasco Ousted in Peru In Coup Staged by Military

(Continued from Page 1)

his right leg was amputated because of an abdominal aneurysm. Gen. Velasco named Gen. Morales Premier at that time.

Lima's streets were calm but the news of the coup shocked hundreds of Third-World diplo-

mats assembled at the notional conference. Gen. Velasco's whereabouts was not immediately known.

Conservative elements in the armed forces and the economy have been reported friendly to Gen. Morales who impressed them with his record as minister of economy and finance from 1969 to 1973. He has avoided the ideology that has dominated the statements of Gen. Velasco and gave his government a Marxist tinge.

Gen. Morales played a key role in the coup that brought the armed forces and Gen. Velasco to power seven years ago. Up to now he had not been known to have had any dispute with Gen. Velasco over policy.

There were differences between the two generals, they probably were in the area of the economy. The government, despite its leftist stance, had managed to attract more foreign investment than its predecessors, but prices of copper began declining last year and caused acute problems for the country.

Early this year the government denounced violent acts among farmers and workers caught in an economic pinch in which the cost of living rose steadily.

The Velasco regime specifically rejected both capitalism and Communism.

One of the army commanders, the head of the key Lima region, pledged that the new leaders would follow the principles of Gen. Velasco's "socialist revolution."

Portugal Names an Admiral Premier, Replacing Gonçalves

(Continued from Page 1)

against the Premier on the grounds that he was seeking to establish an Eastern-European-type regime. Another signer was Brig. Gen. Pedro Securato Corneio, who commands forces in the area south of Lisbon.

It was believed that neither general was prepared to accept Gen. Gonçalves as his hierarchical commander. Gen. Chirac was thought to have conveyed his feelings to Gen. Costa Gomes this afternoon.

It would also be difficult for Gen. Oltos Saralva de Carvalho, the military security chief, to accept orders from Gen. Gonçalves. Last week, Gen. Carvalho told the Premier to resign and forbade him to enter any military installation under Gen. Carvalho's jurisdiction.

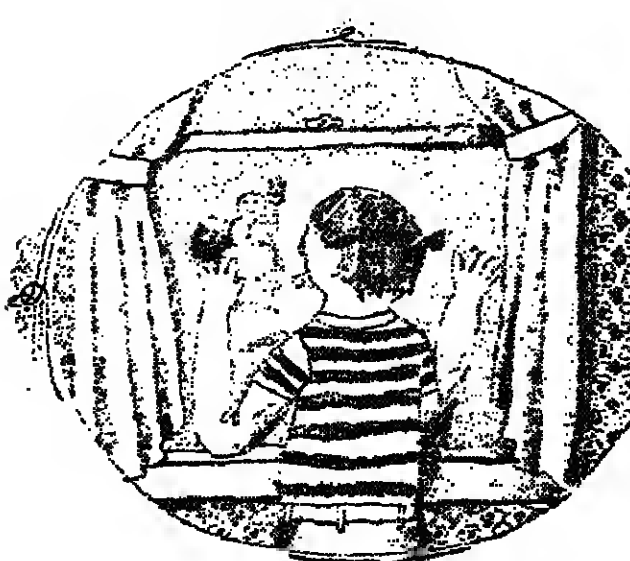
There were expected to be considerable international repercussions if Gen. Gonçalves were named chief of staff. Portugal is a member of the North Atlantic Alliance. A man distrusted in the West for his allegedly close connections with the Communists would have access to military information that could affect the alliance.

Hepatitis Outbreak Hits 52 in Oregon

PORTLAND, Aug. 29 (AP)—At least 52 persons have contacted infectious hepatitis in Portland and 5,000 other persons may have been exposed to it. The Multnomah County health officer, Dr. Hugh Tilson, said yesterday.

The outbreak has been traced to four food-handling employees of two restaurants that share food storage facilities. Both restaurants were closed Aug. 28 after the illness of the four were diagnosed as infectious hepatitis.

Share a memory in Maine.



(Home is just a phone call away.)

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
Est. 1911
5 Rue Daunou, Paris.
"Sank Roo Doe Noe"
Falkenhorn Strasse 9, Munich.

The Zambesi Bridge

In its opening session, the negotiations between Rhodesia's black and white leadership offered an extraordinary example of political symbolism. The talks opened in the railway train parked in the middle of the spectacular Victoria Falls bridge, 300 feet over the Zambesi River. The locus suggested the fragility of the whole enterprise. Even more remarkable was the cooperation of two of Rhodesia's neighbors, present as godfathers to the negotiations, doggedly prodding them forward, insisting that they had not failed and could indeed succeed. They were Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, and John Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa, representing respectively the dominant black and white governments of the region. They were there, working together, in recognition of a strong common interest in preventing the outbreak of racial civil war that now threatens Rhodesia.

The talks are taking place only because of a slow and reluctant recognition by Rhodesia's government that its white citizens, who comprise less than 5 per cent of the population, cannot expect to retain all of the political power indefinitely. This change is largely a result of the revolution in Portugal 16 months ago. Portugal's new government gave up the struggle to retain her colonies, and Mozambique, which is Rhodesia's neighbor along her eastern border, is now independent. Guerrilla warfare, no more than a minor threat to the Rhodesian government in past years, has begun to spread because the frontiers are now harder to control. Not far to the west of Rhodesia lies Angola, now, despite a cease-fire, caught up in a ferocious three-sided war among tribal and nationalist forces. The spectacle provides Rhodesians with an intimation of one fearful possibility that lies before it, if a peaceful accommodation cannot be achieved.

But the immediate pressure on Rhodesia is coming from South Africa, which has been carefully reading the signals of change throughout the region. At home the South

Africans have begun to modify their cruelly unjust system of racial separation in ways that are still small in practical effect, but perhaps carry some considerable significance as tokens of future intentions. Abroad, they have begun to repair their relations with the black governments to their north. As a part of this new policy they began last autumn to press the Rhodesian government to come to terms with its black population. Bitter though this advice must be to the Rhodesian government, it has no other ally.

The railway train was parked on the bridge because it marks the exact boundary between Rhodesia and Zambia. The practical significance of this conference site is to be found (1) in the refusal of Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Ian Smith, to leave his country for these negotiations and (2) in the inability of some members of the black leadership, the African National Council, to return to their country where they face criminal prosecution as terrorists and subversives. It is on this point that Prime Minister Smith has now broken off the talks. He insists on holding any future conference inside Rhodesia, but at the same time he refuses to guarantee the safe passage of the ANC spokesmen. This display of stubbornness is sufficiently crude to nourish the hope that he merely is buying time in which to take counsel about his next move. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Vorster and President Kaunda continue to work together, offering everyone assurances that things will work out if people just keep their tempers and show a little patience.

Rhodesian politics have been based for many years on the assumption that one African country could maintain itself as an island of white supremacy regardless of anything else happening throughout its region. But that assumption is under stronger challenge now than at any time in the past decade. The most trenchant warnings are being delivered by Rhodesia's only remaining friend, South Africa itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Argentina at the Brink

President Isabel Martinez de Peron has backed away from a confrontation with Argentina's Army; but her act of appeasement may only have postponed a showdown with an aroused and hostile officer corps.

It is no exaggeration to say that the biggest single factor in the survival of Mrs. Peron's government to date is the army's bitter memory of the seven years (1966-73) in which it tried to govern that deeply divided country.

Mrs. Peron provoked the latest of the many crises that have marked her 14 months as President when she appointed an active army colonel as minister of the interior in her third Cabinet reshuffle within a month. She evidently hoped thereby to demonstrate military backing for her government and an alliance of sorts between the army and her trade union supporters. But the move backfired badly.

A large majority of the military leaders regarded the appointment as an attempt to split their ranks and to identify the army with a faltering government, increasingly incapable of coping with Argentina's staggering problems. They compelled the interior minister to quit the army and forced Mrs. Peron to replace the commander-in-chief, who had approved the controversial appointment, with their choice rather than her own preference.

Poor Mrs. Peron, who never sought high

office but accepted the vice-presidency in 1973 at the behest of her late husband and the importuning of Peronist militants, must wonder if she can do anything right. She was re-elected head of the Peronist movement this week only because no one could suggest an alternative—and even at that half the delegates walked out in protest.

She precipitated a confrontation with the unions when she tried to impose wage restraints in June, but had to surrender abjectly and accept wage boosts of up to 180 per cent, as well as union demands that she send her principal adviser into exile. Meanwhile, inflation has soared to an annual rate of 350 per cent, unemployment has risen to 7 per cent, and Argentina is trying to renegotiate the servicing on a \$10-billion foreign debt. Murders and kidnappings—some committed by a group still professing loyalty to Peronism—continue apace, with the army seemingly as incapable of curbing terrorism as the police previously had been.

The army, having closed ranks and dramatized its distance from the government, may now feel free to attempt a coup. But it must reckon with fierce initial resistance from the trade unions, again solidly behind Mrs. Peron. Argentina, a country blessed beyond measure with both natural and human resources, is veering perilously close to civil war—but only the Argentines can save themselves.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Mission

The drafting of the Israeli-Egyptian accord is ended, Mr. Kissinger says. The success of Mr. Kissinger's mission seems secured. . . . The possibility of negotiations on the Golan after the Israeli-Egyptian accord continues to worry Israeli public opinion considerably. Israel Galili . . . assured the inhabitants of Golan villages that his government has pledged to no one to open negotiations with Syria within a set lapse of time. He promised them again that the Golan villages won't be evacuated. Former Defense Minister Gen. Dayan, on the contrary, told a student delegation that "without an agreement with Syria, respect of the Egyptian commitments on the Sinai cannot be guaranteed."

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

On the Losing Side

NATO's southern flank is in the Mediterranean. One does not have to be an expert on strategy to see that the balance of power between the Western Alliance and the War-

saw Pact is changing in favor of the latter, and that unless this trend is reversed the capacity of the Western Alliance to resist the growth in the political influence of the Soviet Union will be eroded, perhaps destroyed. A new study published by the Institute for the Study of Conflict ought to bring the facts home to us.

If these trends continue, in the political and the naval dimensions, then the possibility of the West being compelled to choose between surrender and all-out war, in response to some Soviet initiative or demand, is liable to increase. What is the answer? Clearly the leading Western powers cannot solve the political problems of Turkey and Greece and Portugal. But they might, if they can rediscover the will, deny the Soviet Union a sea-air power advantage in this area. This will cost money. But it is surely money worth spending. For the Mediterranean matters to us, as we would soon find out if we had to confront the Soviet Union there at a strategic disadvantage. The purpose of statesmanship should be to prevent such situations from arising.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

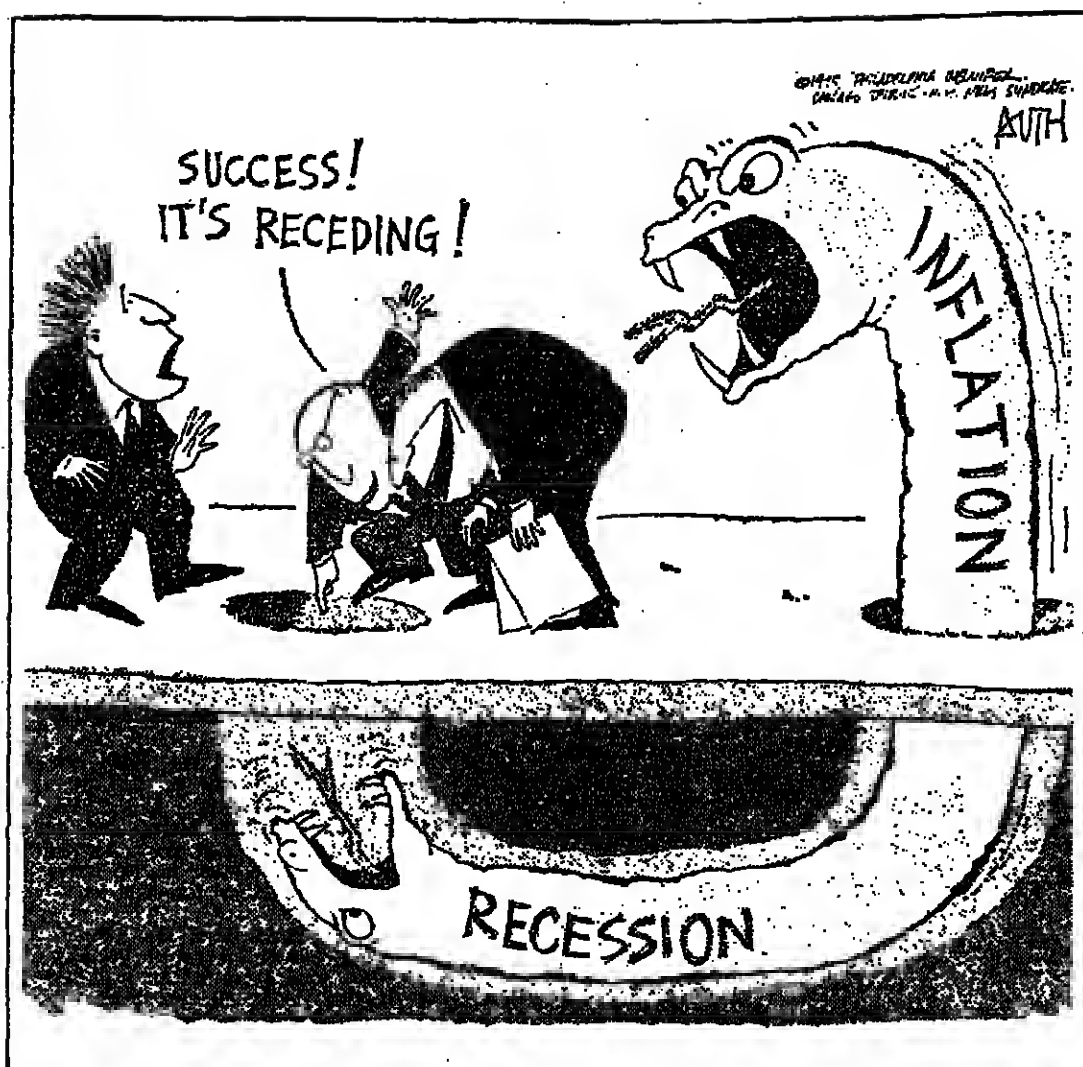
August 30, 1900

SHANGHAI—According to reports received through Chinese sources, Japanese cavalry have been sent in pursuit of the flying Empress Dowager and her court. Her Majesty and those accompanying her are, however, said to be protected by 30,000 well-armed troops. The Imperial party has arrived at Wu-Tai-San, an Imperial province, where there is an Imperial palace.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1925

TAZA, Morocco—The pliers-like advance of the French forces to the north of the Fez-Taza road, which began three days ago and proceeded with clockwork precision, was crowned with complete success today. Of the formidable Toubou tribe, which brazenly joined the standard of Abdel-Krim last month, not one dissident remains in the region closed in by the French troops.



Indonesia: Debate on Development

By Henry Kanun

JAKARTA—A debate on the progress and problems of development is under way among the intellectuals in and out of government in this vast nation of islands, the fifth in the world in population.

The debate was set off by the petroleum boom, which has benefited Indonesia, and the subsequent increase in the cost of imports, which has hurt it. It was spurred by unrest last year over the social consequences of inequitable development, and it is constantly fueled by the magnitude of Indonesia's problems.

Indonesia encompasses most of the truths and truisms about developing countries—and often their contraries as well. The problems of Indonesia, and its vast potential, defy simple statements and leave participants and observers of its booming development of two minds.

After nearly three weeks of travel and conversation it is difficult to recall a single person whose mind seemed set on whether his country had chosen a good or a bad road to developing its potential and meeting the needs of its 130 million citizens.

Growing Gulf

It is true that Indonesia is a nation of great wealth for some, amid great poverty for most. It is true that the gulf between the very rich and the very poor appears to be growing rather than shrinking. It is true that foreign investors and their Indonesian associates have been making a killing.

It is true that corruption in government and business is rampant. And there is no doubt that the government of President Suharto is a heavy military regime with scant tolerance for opposition in any form.

But it can also be said that even the poor, at least on Java, where 20 million Indonesians are concentrated, have experienced significant improvements in their standard of life, that the government is moving toward cutting into the profits of foreigners and increasing the Indonesian share and that it is beginning to pay greater heed to the social aspects of development.

Among the authoritarian countries of Asia, from the Soviet Union and China in the far north to the Philippines and Singapore directly north of here, Indonesia follows the rule rather than the exception.

Most significant for a country that has chosen development in cooperation with the rest of the world rather than on the Chinese model of developing in isolation, Indonesia retains the confidence of donors of foreign assistance, providers of credit and investors of risk capital.

Scandal

This was strikingly demonstrated earlier this year when the country was shaken by a financial scandal of vast proportions, the kind that brings down governments, frightens away aid and

credit and impairs development. Pertamina, the state petroleum company and conglomerate, which earns 70 per cent of Indonesia's foreign exchange, was faced with about \$3 billion in short-term credits, and a dramatic shortage of cash coupled with lenders' unwillingness to extend the short-term obligations.

Disaster did not strike, however. The government resolutely assumed Pertamina's burdens. Although foreign reserves have been run down by \$1.5 billion since October, the most prudent of American, Western European and Japanese bankers are rushing in with extensive credits, and about \$1 billion in foreign assistance is due in the current fiscal year.

Pertamina, as Indonesia's principal export, accounted for \$2.5 billion, or 55 per cent, of foreign earnings last year. But the near quadrupling of petroleum prices has not brought dramatic increases in average personal income. Per capita annual income increased by only \$20. If the increase in import costs principally caused by the rise in petroleum prices is considered, the extra income falls below \$10.

Indonesia has much to be proud of. Rubber, coffee and tea, among agricultural commodities, and such minerals as copper, nickel, tin and bauxite. For the long run natural-gas resources may prove to be more important than petroleum.

So great is the country's potential that about \$80 billion in major projects or investment programs are in the works, ready to begin, seeking financing or in advanced planning.

Indonesia, with its 13,000 islands, stretched over 3,200 miles along the equator from the Malay peninsula to Australia, is not easy to manage. Jakarta looks like what it is: The capital of a country whose per capita annual income is well below \$200, which has begun to draw a major flow of investment in its development and which has not yet seriously begun to channel any of that flow to social uses.

To make Jakarta look like the metropolis of the modern state that Indonesia aims at being, the government has taken steps to remove hindrances and eye-sores. It has ruthlessly driven out the hundreds of thousands of squatters flooding to this city of five million for a share of the wealth; they had camped on sidewalks, canal banks, railroad embankments, parks and lawns. It has chased the tens of thousands of pedicabs out of the center of the city to make way for the increasing number of automobiles.

At the center of criticism and discontent, widespread but muted because of repression, is the disparity between rich and poor. The Indonesian success in attracting \$2.5 billion in foreign aid since 1967 and \$3.9 billion in investments, and its lack of success in drawing up and carrying out a social program.

Letters

Both Germanys

Re the letter from the head of our press department, Helmut Rulke, which was printed in the IHT, Aug. 30.

We wrote to you that this corporation broadcasts to the whole of Germany, and to Europe. You changed the letter by printing "West Germany" whereas we spoke of the whole of Germany. The meaning of our letter was restricted by changing the word "Germany" which we had used into "West Germany."

STEPHAN G. THOMAS, Chief Editor, Deutschlandfunk, Cologne.

Sexual Harassment

Concerning the article "Sexual Harassment on the Job" (IHT, Aug. 20), may I comment? Of course, sexual harassment is the lot of only a small minority

of women. They are those whose "talents" happen to be most in evidence or who consciously or unconsciously provoke that equally small minority of men engaged in girl-chasing as an end in itself.

For the great mass of women, all is quiet on the sexual front—sometimes too quiet. Some of them claim, out of jealousy, that they, too, are sometimes sexually harassed, but most are very tolerant toward their more provocative sisters. No doubt they are consoled in observing that it is usually the least eligible type of men who are the most enterprising—men who seek to compensate in order what they lack in natural endowment. They work on the principle that if you harass 10 girls, one is likely to say "yes."

Other men are guided by the thought: "Why chase girls? You only catch them!"

BERNARD CHARLES WORTH, Geneva.

Inflation in U.S. Is on the March

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—Inflation has reared its ugly head again, and the administration's assurance that "double-digit" price increases won't persist misses the point. Double-digit or no, price escalation is on the march, and it is going to get worse before it gets better.

The sad part of this inflation story is that much of it has been made in Washington. I'm not talking about the impact of budget deficits. And the rest of it has been manufactured in the board rooms of U.S. industry, which, forgetting what the free enterprise system is all about, has been raising prices despite falling demand.

The 15.4-per-cent overall rate of July inflation, involving a 32-per-cent increase for fuel and 22 per cent for food (all annualized and compounded rates), can't be blamed on any worldwide commodities boom, or on excessive consumer demand at home or on outsized demands by the unions.

Apply Brakes

This is not a case of "too many dollars chasing too few goods." Yet, history suggests that the Ford administration's response will be to apply the monetary and fiscal brakes a bit harder.

That won't bring food and fuel prices down, but it will slow the pace of the economic recovery. Then we can enjoy high food prices, high gasoline prices, and higher unemployment all at the same time.

The fuel part of the inflation is the end result of a game of political "chicken" played by the Ford administration and a Democratic Congress. Their joint ineptness has resulted not only in the absence of any program of energy conservation, but in decontrol of all U.S. price controls on oil as of Monday.

Decontrol, economist Arthur Okun estimates, is probably worth a full point on the Consumer Price Index, and another OPEC boost would cost about the same. On food, believe it or not, the American public is getting sold down the river again as it was in 1972. Enormous new sales of grain to the Russians have driven the price of wheat and corn way up. Unless U.S. crops prove to be especially bountiful, the U.S. consumer eventually will pay the price for this mindless nonpolicy—not in pennies for bread, but in dollars for beef and pork.

There is utterly no logical reason why the United States should be at the mercy of deals made by a handful of private U.S. agribusiness corporations with foreign authorities.

But perhaps the most serious aspect of the current and impending inflation relates to the

nonfuel, nonfood area. Administration officials had been priding themselves on the fact that, for several months the "bedrock," or underlying, rate of inflation had been running at an annual rate of only 4 or 5 per cent.

But what happened in July? That "bedrock" rate—everything except food and fuel—rose at an annual rate of 11 per cent.

Now, it is true, as economists like to say, that one month doesn't make a trend. But the signs for the future are not good: A whole raft of leading U.S. industries, including autos, steel, aluminum and paper, is raising prices in the teeth of falling demand.

Steel, for example, has announced price increases of around 4 per cent, while the industry's sales have dropped to the lowest level in several years.

What has happened to the old free market concept that demand has something to do with prices? More and more, major industries ignore weak demand for their products, and raise their prices, regardless. On "Face the Nation" recently, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns acknowledged that "this is a dangerous trend."

Even more explicitly, Princeton professor Albert Rees, until a few weeks ago director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability (CWPS), noted that in contrast to the usual pattern of declining prices during a recession, this time "list prices of most industrial goods have not declined, and they are beginning to rise very early in the recovery."

If the auto, steel, and other industries can make their prices stand up in the face of weak markets, something is seriously wrong with the American economic system. One consequence surely will be renewed talk about wage-price intervention by government.

Even before the July price skyrocket, Burns dropped a hint into congressional testimony that something better than the largely ineffective CWPS operation may now be necessary. Without even subpoena power, CWPS is toothless.

Ford and his band of advisers are ideologically incapable of thinking about meaningful wage-price intervention now. Mostly, they are praying for good crop weather, and self-imposed restraint by the oil industry after decontrol.

But if autos, steel and the rest of them get away with their recent monopoly-style pricing practices, Burns' whispered suggestion on controls could grow into the kind of crescendo that even the ideologues at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue may have to listen to.

Mexico's Hundred Million

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY—There are so many immediate and urgent problems in the world these days that it seems almost cruel to think about the problems of the future, but the steep rise in the population of this magnificent country may be the most alarming fact in the relations between the United States and Latin America.

At the end of World War II, the population of Mexico was just under 20 million. It is now about 50 million. The other day, a member of President Echeverria's staff, concerned about the future, said to me: "The parents of the 100 millionth Mexican are already born and are probably running around the streets of Mexico City."

And when I asked the Mexican President about this, he replied that it was an understatement. He estimated that the population of Mexico would be over 125 million by the end of the century.

Exports Unemployed

The population problem, of course, is more serious in some parts of Asia and Africa, and the tendency here in Mexico City is to say that Mexico's population is none of our business, but this is not exactly true. Despite Mexico's remarkable industrial and agricultural growth in the last generation, it has been producing more people than jobs, and has been exporting its unemployed people to the United States.

This is not a result of the policy of the Mexican government. As a matter of fact, when President Ford and President Echeverria met at the border on Oct. 22 last year, Echeverria recognized this problem and did not insist on new regulations for the protection of the Mexican workers in the United States.

But the pressure of unemployment in Mexico and the attraction of better wages and a higher standard of living in the United States have created one of the most spectacular immigrations in U.S. history. It has happened not because of policy here in Mexico City or in Washington, but in spite of it, and most of it is illegal, and almost uncontrollable.

The land border between the two countries measures over 2,000 miles, and the sea frontiers even longer. Like the U.S.-Canadian frontiers, they are too long to be patrolled effectively, but unlike Canada, with its high standard of living, Mexico is underdeveloped, underemployed, overpopulated, and its people are willing to take the jobs and do the work for less money in the

United States than the unemployed citizens of the United States are willing to do.

The result now is serious enough. With over eight million U.S. citizens out of work and around eight million illegal immigrants in the United States, most of them Mexicans, George Meany at the AFL-CIO is now calling for legal controls on immigration, on foreign labor by the U.S. multinational corporations operating abroad and for new laws to protect U.S. jobs at home.

So far, serious as it is now, the problem has been manageable, but when the Mexican population doubles in the next generation, what to do? This is what thoughtful people here, not alone in Washington, wonder about in the night.

Regarding the past, Mexican officials are proud of their record. They have improved the condition of their people. They have made substantial progress in wiping out illiteracy. They have discovered new sources of petroleum, and are now self-sufficient in energy.

They are increasing their agricultural production by irrigation, and are beginning to use atomic energy to desalinate the seas, but their population is outrunning their production of jobs and capital, and when they look to the future, they don't quite know what to do about it.

Problem at Home

President Echeverria's answer to all this seems to be that there must be a new international economic order in the world, in which the rich nations should share their wealth with the poor nations, but at home he has a problem.

He needs foreign investment in Mexico to increase the industrial growth and jobs of his country,

and lately he has been blaming the United States and the other rich nations for his predicament. But over 70 per cent of all foreign investment in Mexico comes from the United States.

Last year, Mexican exports to the United States amounted to \$3.4 billion, much larger than to any other country, but as he points out, U.S. exports to Mexico totalled \$4.8 billion, leaving him with a trade deficit of \$1.4 billion, even though U.S. tourism to Mexico netted almost \$1 billion.

These figures, however troubling as they are to Mexican officials here, are merely a symbol of the deficits to come. Mexico's basic problem is at home with the spectacular increase in its population, and the difficulty with the United States in the future is what will happen when Mexico's population doubles, when the illegal immigration to the United States increases to intolerable limits across the border.

Term Is Ending

President Echeverria is now coming to the end of his term. He will be the key figure in choosing in October his successor, who will preside over the next six years. And his successor's major challenge will be the population problem, for no matter how much Mexico increases its industrial production, the increase in its population will be decisive.

Here in Mexico City, as elsewhere in the developing world, the fertility of the people is the critical question. If it goes on here in the next generation, as it has in the last, the tensions across the Rio Grande are likely to be more serious than in any other generation of the past.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—Henry Monerief, of Ruberta, Ga., stands by his sign on Georgia Highway 137. Mr. Monerief, who is a heavy equipment operator, is a divorced father of a son. The sign has been up for a week and, he says, the phone keeps ringing. But, "You never know when the right call will come through."

Historian Gets First Access to Spy Data

FBI Yields Rosenberg Probe Files

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—

The FBI made public yesterday for the first time secret files on the espionage investigation of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, releasing 725 pages to a history professor researching the case which led to the conviction in 1951 and electrocution in 1953 of the Rosenbergs for giving atomic-bomb secrets to Soviet agents.

The released documents include progress reports on the investigation, lists of items found in a search of the Rosenbergs' New York apartment and summaries of interviews with Rosenberg and with confessed spy David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, who was the principal witness against the couple. Greenglass, sentenced to 15 years in prison, was released in January, 1959.

The FBI turned over the probe documents to Allen Weinstein, a Smith College professor who petitioned for them three years ago and subsequently filed suit under the Freedom of Information Act. The Rosenbergs' sons, Robert and Michael, also have brought suit to obtain the 48,000-page FBI file. The sons use the name of the couple who adopted them after their parents' execution. A federal court has ordered disclosure of most documents by Nov. 15 and Deputy Attorney General Harold Trier has pressed the FBI for "maximum possible disclosure" quickly.

The documents delivered to Prof. Weinstein also will be mailed to the Rosenbergs, who have claimed that a full disclosure of the lives will prove that their parents were innocent.

The FBI also gave Prof. Weinstein 350 pages on the investigation of Alger Hiss, convicted of perjury in 1950 for denying to a grand jury that he gave State Department documents to confessed spy Whittaker Chambers.

One document, a summary of an FBI interview with Rosenberg on June 16, 1950, said: "Rosenberg claimed that he and David did not discuss the atom bomb from the technical standpoint, either before or after the restrictions were lifted."

The summary continued: "He said that prior to dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, that he did not know anything about the atom bomb."

Another document states that Rosenberg denied in a 1941 statement concerning his firing from a government job that he or his wife were Communist party members. During his trial, Rosenberg refused to testify about his alleged party membership, citing Fifth Amendment rights against possible self-incrimination.

The FBI document says that Rosenberg gave this sworn statement on March 8, 1941: "I am not a Communist party member."

Uruguay Bars New Democracy

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 29 (Reuters)—Uruguay's military-backed President Juan Maria Bordaberry has ruled out a return to "formal democracy" in his country.

Mr. Bordaberry, in a speech commemorating independence day Monday, stressed that there would be no return to the political system swept away in June, 1973, when, with the support of the armed forces, he disbanded the parliament and banned all political activities.

"Our main responsibility is to prevent, ever, either directly or indirectly, a return to the conditions that pushed the country to the verge of chaos and dissolution," Mr. Bordaberry said. The military was called in by the government to crush the urban guerrilla Tupamaros and has been practically running the country since.

that she did. He said, "Then

sign this." She asked what it was and he said it would put the Communist party on the ballot. "She asked, 'Will this make me a Communist if I sign?'"

"No, no," he said. "I guess it was carelessness on her part or maybe she just lacked sales resistance. However, I know she is no Communist."

Another FBI document, dated June 17, 1950, said Rosenberg "denied any espionage activity" but admitted that Ruth Greenglass told him around August, 1944, that her husband, David, "was assigned to a secret project at Los Alamos" as a technician on the project which developed the atomic bomb.

An FBI report dated June 16, 1950, said Greenglass told of meeting Rosenberg one night in New York at Rosenberg's request. Greenglass said he parked his car and Rosenberg and another man, whose name he did not recall, came over.

"The man got into the car and I drove on while the man asked me questions about a highly explosive lens which was being experimented with in the Los Alamos atom bomb project," the Greenglass statement said. "I tried to describe the lens to the man while I was driving."

In addition he asserted that the constitutional amendment was adopted only to decide the fate of an individual case—the June 12 conviction of Mrs. Gandhi.

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Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi's youngest son said again today that he disagrees with India's Communists. But he tried to soften his stinging criticism that the pro-Moscow party is run by some of the richest and most corrupt persons in the country.

"I did not mean to make such a sweeping statement about an entire party," Sanjay Gandhi, 23, said.

Mrs. Gandhi, a businesswoman whose critics have said is an unofficial adviser to her mother, issued his statement to clarify parts of an interview he gave to an Indian author who recently wrote a favorable biography of Mrs. Gandhi.

The day after the interview was distributed, the authors told Indian news agencies to kill it. No explanation was given, but Mr. Gandhi's strong attack on the pro-Moscow Communists was believed to have been a major factor.

The Communist party, which has supported Mrs. Gandhi since her own Congress party split in 1969, has been the only major group outside the Congress to endorse the Prime Minister's June 26 declaration of a national emergency.

Chou Is Reported To Have Cancer

HONG KONG, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Hong Kong newspaper said today that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai was undergoing treatment for "cancerous growth in his prostate gland."

The South China Morning Post said a former "senior medical officer" from China, now living in Hong Kong, received information on Mr. Chou's health from a former colleague.

The Morning Post said the colleague lives in Tientsin and recently attended a medical conference in Peking, where he obtained the information.

Mr. Chou, 77, has been hospitalized in Peking for more than a year. Chinese authorities have not disclosed the nature of his ailment.

on the project which developed the atomic bomb.

An FBI report dated June 16, 1950, said Greenglass told of meeting Rosenberg one night in New York at Rosenberg's request. Greenglass said he parked his car and Rosenberg and another man, whose name he did not recall, came over.

"The man got into the car and I drove on while the man asked me questions about a highly explosive lens which was being experimented with in the Los Alamos atom bomb project," the Greenglass statement said. "I tried to describe the lens to the man while I was driving."

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Soviet Union, Canada Settle Fish Dispute

Conference Proposes A Watchdog Panel

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (AP)—Canada and the Soviet Union have resolved their quarrel over Atlantic fisheries and Soviet fishing vessels will again be allowed to use the Canadian East Coast ports from which they had been barred last month for allegedly exceeding agreed limits on catches in nearby waters.

The settlement, announced by the Canadian Department of External Affairs yesterday, proposes the establishment of a joint commission to deal with fishing problems between the two countries.

At a three-day meeting here this week, officials of the two countries agreed that the Canadian ports, closed to the Russians since July 23, would be reopened to the Soviet fleet when the bilateral organization, to be called the Joint Fisheries Consultative Commission, is established. The proposed commission is similar to one maintained by the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet trawler fleet had visited the Canadian ports—principally Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland—regularly for food, fuel, water, repairs and recreation.

Local Complaints

Canadian businessmen in the affected ports complained that the ships penalized local residents, who profited from the visits, more than the Russians.

Last month, Canada charged that Soviet trawlers had exceeded the internationally accepted quotas for the catch of certain types of fish off Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and the Grand Banks, and had ignored claims for damage by Soviet vessels to Canadian lobster gear. Moscow had denied the charges.

A communiqué on the conference this week did not mention any disposition of past claims by Canada against the Soviet fishing fleet but stated that the two sides "recognize that it was imperative to insure strict adherence" to quotas and other regulations fixed by the 18-nation International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, "particularly in light of the urgent need to maintain and restore the stocks" of Atlantic fish.

Wife of Scientist Held in Drive by S. Africa Police

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29 (UPI)—South African security police have detained the wife of an atomic scientist, the police said yesterday, adding that she is the seventh person to be taken into custody under the Terrorism Act in the last two weeks.

An anti-apartheid, Afrikaans-language poet, Breyten Breytenbach, and five white students at universities were seized last week.

Maj. Gen. Mike Geldenhuys, head of the security police, confirmed the arrest Tuesday of Mrs. Cindra Rohm, wife of Dr. Herman Rohm, a chemist with the Atomic Energy Board in Pretoria. Gen. Geldenhuys said that she was held for questioning. Johannesburg newspapers said that Mrs. Rohm is pregnant.

Earlier this week Gen. Geldenhuys confirmed the detention of Mr. Breytenbach, who had been living in Paris with his Vietnamese wife but came back to this country early this month. Gen. Geldenhuys said that on arrival he was disguised and carrying a false French passport, although he had a valid South African passport and was entitled to enter the country freely.

Police said that he and the five students were being held under Terrorism Act provisions for 100 days without trial. There has been no explanation of the reason for any of the detentions.

Sihanouk's Return Seen About Sept. 10

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk will return to his country on about Sept. 10 after visiting North Vietnam starting tomorrow, Japan's Kyodo News Service reported today.

Quoting reliable diplomatic sources, the report said that Prince Sihanouk will attend the 30th anniversary celebration of North Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh return to Peking to give a farewell party commemorating his five years in exile and return to Cambodia on about Sept. 10 at the earliest.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY, KURT WALDHEIM

SECRETARY-GENERAL of the UNITED NATIONS

My dear Secretary-General:

We are former Ambassadors to the U.N., jurists, professors of law, and international lawyers.

We share a common devotion to the great goals of the United Nations and are long-time supporters of the Organization.

All of us who join in this letter are committed to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East but have varying views as to how best to achieve this objective.

We are unanimous, however, in opposition to the proposals for the General Assembly to expel or suspend the State of Israel from membership in the World Organization or to deny it any of the rights or privileges of membership.

It is our considered judgment that such action would be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

Under Articles Five and Six of the Charter, no member of the United Nations may be expelled or suspended by the General Assembly or denied any of its rights or privileges except upon recommendation of the Security Council. It is clear that the Security Council will not so recommend. The explicit Charter provisions, in our view, cannot be circumvented by subterfuges, such as disapproval by an Assembly majority of the proper credentials of a member state.

Our concern transcends the expulsion or suspension of Israel, important as this matter is. Such action may well cause irreparable damage to the United Nations itself.

Several leading members of the Organization have stated that if the General Assembly acts unconstitutionally to expel or suspend Israel, or to deny its rights, they will necessarily have to consider withdrawal of their support of the United Nations.

These statements are not idle threats; they are serious and are supported by the parliamentary bodies and public opinion of these countries.

The United Nations would be severely impaired and its complete disintegration only a matter of time were such support to be withdrawn.

Furthermore, impairment of the effectiveness of the U.N. and its ultimate disintegration would seriously impede current efforts for the achievement of peace in the Middle East and elsewhere.

In the interests of international peace, security and justice and a settlement in the Middle East, we trust that all members of the United Nations will accord full faith and credit to the provisions of the Charter and lay aside any attempt to expel or suspend Israel from the exercise of all of the rights and privileges of membership.

Members of the U.N., upon applying for admission, undertake in good faith to fulfill the obligations of the Charter. Denial of Israel's rights would abrogate this solemn obligation. It would also militate against universality of U.N. membership—a long-sought goal.

We most respectfully request, Mr. Secretary-General, that, as Chief Executive Officer of the United Nations, and, in a very real sense, as custodian of the Charter, you take appropriate measures, within your competence, to help ensure that all member states refrain from any action in derogation of the U.N.'s constitution by seeking to deprive Israel of the basic rights and privileges of membership in the Organization.

Respectfully,

HENRY CABOT LODGE
U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN, 1953-60
JAMES J. WADSWORTH
U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN, 1960-61
ARTHUR J. GOLOBERG
U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN, 1965-68
GEORGE W. BALL
U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN, 1968

JAMES RUSSELL WIGGINS
U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN, 1968-69
CHARLES W. YOST
Deputy Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson (Deceased), 1961-65
U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN, 1965-71
JOHN A. SCALI
U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN, 1973-75

Co-Signatories

(Titles for identification only)

MORRIS B. ABRAM
U.S. Representative, UN Commission on Human Rights, 1965-68
CLIFFORD L. ALEXANDER, JR.
Chairman, Equal Opportunity Commission, 1967-69
MARVIN J. ANDERSON
Dean, Hastings College of the Law, University of California
HERBERT BROWNELL
Attorney General of the U.S., 1953-57
GORDON A. CHRISTENSEN
Dean, American University School of Law
TOM C. CLARK
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S. (Retired), 1949-57
ROGER C. CRAMTON
Dean, Cornell University School of Law
SAMUEL DASH
Director, Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University Law Center
ARTHUR H. DEAN
U.S. Delegate to the 16th and 17th General Assemblies of the UN, 1961, 1962
CHARLES FAHY
Senior Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit
ADRIAN S. FISHER
Deputy Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1961-69
THOMAS M. FRANK
Director, New York University Center for International Studies
RICHARD N. GARDNER
U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations, 1961-65
ABRAHAM S. GOLDSTEIN
Professor, Yale University School of Law
EDWARD C. HALBACH, JR.
Professor, School of Law, University of California at Berkeley
PATRICIA ROBERTS HARRIS
Alternate Delegate to the 21st General Assembly of the UN, 1966
RITA E. HAUSER
U.S. Representative, UN Commission on Human Rights, 1969-72
LOUIS HENKIN
President, U.S. Institute for Human Rights
GEORGE IGNATIEFF
Permanent Representative of Canada to the European Office in Geneva of the UN, 1971-72

MAX JAKOBSON
Permanent Representative of Finland to the UN, 1955-72
SANFORD KACHIN
Dean, School of Law, University of California at Berkeley
NICHOLAS DE B. KATZENBACH
Under Secretary of State of the U.S., 1966-69
MILTON R. KONVITZ
Professor, Cornell University Law School
LEON KORTZ
Dean, Temple University School of Law
ROBERT KRAMER
Dean, George Washington University School of Law
SOL M. LINOWITZ
U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States, 1966-69
ROBERT MACCRATE
President, New York State Bar Association, 1972-73
JOHN J. MCCLOY
Chairman of the World Bank, 1947-49
ROBERT B. MCKAY
Director of Justice, Society and the Individual Program, Arpan Institute for Humane Studies
ROBERT W. MESERVE
President, American Bar Association, 1972-73
ARVID PRADO
Permanent Representative of Malta to the UN, 1964-71
A. KENNETH PYE
Dean, Duke University School of Law
J. LEE RANKIN
Solicitor General of the U.S., 1956-61
NORMAN REDLICH
Dean, New York University School of Law
ALBERT M. SACKS
School of Law, Harvard University
BERNARD G. SEGAL
President, American Bar Association, 1969
WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR
President, American Bar Association, 1960-61
TELFORD TAYLOR
Professor, Columbia University School of Law
EDWARD L. WRIGHT
President, American Bar Association, 1970-71

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Eamon De Valera, Irish Leader, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

With Prime Minister David Lloyd George in the early 1920s, Mr. De Valera chose not to go to London for the major conference intended to settle the Irish question. A treaty was signed, but it was soon repudiated by Mr. De Valera and the more committed Republicans.

What offended Mr. De Valera and his followers was the limited, and as they saw it, humiliating form of independence conceded by Lloyd George. They had set their hearts on a separate republic. The British had insisted that Ireland stay within the empire and its parliamentarians take a pledge of allegiance to the King.

Disagreement over the treaty led to a bloody civil war that lasted from June, 1922, until May, 1923, and, many would say, deter-

mined the basic patterns of Irish politics until the present day. By early 1923 it became clear to Mr. De Valera that the Republican fight was hopeless. Largely through his influence, the IRA command called off the struggle.

Irish opinion as a whole welcomed his commitment to ordinary democratic politics, and in 1922 Mr. De Valera came to power for the first time. He was to remain in office for 16 years.

Economic Struggle

While unable to end partition, Mr. De Valera set about eliminating the remaining symbols and legacies of British rule in the 26 counties. British responded with sanctions on Irish goods and there followed several years of "economic war." Ireland gained little from this, but Mr. De Valera's measures won the gratitude of the small farming class, which for the next three decades formed the backbone of his party's support.

During that 16-year spell in office, Mr. De Valera was both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, and in the latter capacity he became a prominent figure at the League of Nations.

In 1948, he and his Fianna Fail had to field a coalition that made John Costello Prime Minister, so he was deprived of being Ireland's leader when, on April 18, 1948, the last tie with Britain was severed and the fully independent Irish Republic of the 26 southern counties was born.

In 1951, the Fianna Fail returned to power, only to be ousted again in 1954. But three years later, fighting his last parliamentary election at the age of 74, he led his party to a spell in power that was to last for 15 years, although he himself retired from active politics in 1959 after having been Prime Minister for a total of 21 years.

In 1959, leaders of his own party quietly persuaded him to leave active politics and stand for the presidency, a largely titular office. By that time, his eyesight, which had been bad for many years, had deteriorated so severely that he was almost blind.

He was elected to his first presidential term by a huge margin in 1959, and won re-election seven years later.



In 1959, Eamon De Valera inspects an honor guard as he became President of Ireland.

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Candidates should be graduates, with at least 10 years teaching and some senior administrative experience. A working knowledge of French is essential and an understanding of the needs of more than one educational system is considered desirable. Past expatriate experience would be considered an asset. The post, for which a salary commensurate with its importance will be paid, is vacant from January 1976, but the appointment could be taken up at a later date by a suitable candidate.

Applications (no forms) should reach the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Foundation, 62 Route de Chêne, 1208 Geneva, by October 31st, 1975.

French Begin Airliner Searches To Dissuade Drug Traffickers

PARIS, Aug. 29 (UPI)—French customs officials, starting a new operation to dissuade drug traffickers, conducted a search of the passengers and crew of an Air France airliner here this morning.

No drugs were uncovered on the Boeing 747 but customs officers indicated that similar searches would be carried out from time to time.

The search, conducted at Charles de Gaulle Airport, was the first of its kind, customs officials said. It was followed by two searches at the Marseilles airport later in the day.

"The reason was to discover drugs but also to dissuade drug traffickers," Joseph Lelouarn, customs director at the Paris airport, said.

Thirty officers made the two-hour search of the 383 passengers and their baggage. Crew members as well as the plane also were searched. The flight originated in Manila with stops in Bangkok, Tehran and Beirut.

Customs officers said they were looking mainly for a kind of heroin nicknamed "brown sugar" for its brownish gray appearance. It originates in Southeast Asia.

Hanoi Opens Mausoleum for Ho Chi Minh

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP)—North Vietnam today formally opened a Soviet-financed mausoleum for Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi's Ba Dinh Square, where the founder of the Vietnamese Communist party declared independence from France 30 years ago.

Mr. Ho died in 1969 at the age of 79.

"President Ho Chi Minh's remains have been extremely well preserved, and the building of the mausoleum has been completed on schedule... Uncle Ho is wearing the same old khaki jacket he used to wear," a Hanoi broadcast said.

It said Vietnamese and foreigners may now view "the well-preserved remains of the venerated leader of the Vietnamese nation... Lying in his crystal sarcophagus, President Ho looks as though he is sleeping, just having a nap in between chats with visitors."

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Most Seismically Active Spot 5 Quakes an Hour Recorded In Ocean Basin Off California

By Sandra Blakeslee

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 29 (UPI)—Up to five small earthquakes occur every hour of every day in an underwater basin off the northern coast of California, according to evidence made public by the University of California at Berkeley.

The huge number of small-magnitude earthquakes surprised scientists who are studying the area, called Gorda Basin. Instruments on land have previously recorded up to five small earthquakes in one day in the basin, according to Dr. Bruce Bolt, director of Berkeley's seismic station. This alone gave the area the reputation for being the most seismically active spot in the near California.

Dr. Bolt said that seismologists got their first detailed evidence from ocean-bottom seismometers that were retrieved in two stages, some 12 days ago and some Sunday. He said that a preliminary glance at the data indicated that many low-magnitude earthquakes occur throughout the basin every hour.

The earthquakes measured thus far were all under 3 on the Richter scale, in which a quake that measures 5 can cause considerable damage and one of 7 can cause widespread heavy damage. The earthquakes reported Monday were hardly felt.

Seismologists have long been interested in Gorda Basin because of the intriguing questions it poses in the light of modern plate tectonic theory. According to plate tectonic theory, the surface of the earth is divided into many great plates and rigid slabs of earth that slip around on a molten base all in relation to each other.

Laos Elections Are Postponed Until Next April

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Royal Privy Council of Laos has officially postponed general elections until April, a Vietnamese newspaper reported today.

According to the Laotian constitution, elections were to have taken place within 90 days after the National Assembly was dissolved last April. But the Laotian constitution agreed that the situation in Laos made elections unfeasible.

During the following months, the Pathet Lao, which never recognized the assembly, gradually took almost complete control over the country as rightist and neutralist leaders fled.

The Pathet Lao was not represented in the assembly, elected in December, 1971, and had spurned neutralist-side offers to participate.

The National Political Council, a powerful body conceived in the 1973 Laos pact, is working on a new electoral law. Pathet Lao leader Ethone Souphannouvong heads the council.

IRA Gun-Runners Lose U.S. Appeal

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29 (UPI)—Four men convicted in Baltimore last year of gun-running for the Irish Republican Army failed today in an attempt to have their six-year prison sentences reduced or modified.

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here refused to reduce the sentences and rejected arguments by two of the defendants that the sentences were completed.

North America, for example, makes up one plate while part of the Pacific Ocean floor makes up another. Where the two meet there is a gigantic slip fault—in this instance the San Andreas Fault, which runs down much of the length of California.

Plates tend to grow at one margin, usually along a mid-ocean ridge and often a mid-ocean trench at the opposite margin. The deep earthquakes, felt in Japan, for example, are caused by a huge Pacific Ocean plate diving beneath an unyielding Asian plate.

At Gorda Basin, three plates come together, but none of them seems to be diving. Pressure is, therefore, built up in the basin and the many small earthquakes are an indication of the tremendous strain.

For some years the Berkeley seismograph station has been measuring earthquake activity in the basin using mobile land seismometers. Dr. Bolt said. They have had trouble, however, in determining the exact locations of earthquakes and in recording the many low-magnitude quakes.

This summer, Dr. Toshi Asada, a professor of seismology at the University of Tokyo, came to California with six ocean-bottom seismometers that he had designed. Dr. Asada and Dr. Bolt led a team which lowered the instruments and anchored them to the floor of the basin for several weeks this month.

Ford Will Delay Veto Hopes for Oil Compromise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Senators agreed today to hold off a veto of the oil price control extension while Congress tries to work out a compromise on a more gradual decontrol, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today.

Mr. Ford gave the assurances to the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, and House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., because he was "reasonably confident that Congress will act favorably within a matter of weeks on the phased decontrol plan offered by Sen. Mansfield."

Mr. Ford met the Democratic leaders for an hour. Congress voted on July 31 to extend controls on imported oil for six months.

Mr. Nessen said, however, that the President still felt that a maximum of 30 months of full decontrol is the longest that could be allowed and still accomplish the administration's energy conservation and independence goals.

Sen. Mansfield had said, before Mr. Nessen's announcement, that Mr. Ford would veto the extension within 10 days.

Belgium's Barges Are Still on Strike

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Striking Belgian bargemen continued their five-day-old blockade of inland waterways as renewed talks between government and strikers collapsed today.

The barge union put their demands to Minister of Transport Joël Chabert but the government said it would refuse to enter into any discussions until the barge union lifted the strike.

The Belgian bargemen are demanding that transport fees be geared to the cost-of-living index to keep them in line with rising prices.

Reagan Rejects Third-Party Bid

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Governor Ronald Reagan rejected a third-party bid for the presidency today and said he will decide in the next few months whether to challenge President Ford for the Republican nomination.

In an interview here broadcast on a national television program, Mr. Reagan said, "I don't have much faith in the third-party movement. I think a third party usually succeeds in electing the people they set out to oppose." He said, "I don't think that's the way to go."

Mr. Reagan said that he did not think a challenge to Mr. Ford would be harmful to GOP unity.

Executives Drink More, Doctor Says

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—A British doctor said today excessive drinking among professional people is far more frequent than among the working class.

Dr. Julius Morry, in a report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, said chronic of the liver, associated with excessive drinking, was 22 times higher among executives than among workers. The disease could also times more frequently among seven keepers, seven times more frequently among actors and 3 1/2 times more frequently among doctors.

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LONDON THEATER

A Timely Shaw

By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Britain is in an economic and moral mess. The unemployed are a mass of people; politicians, helpless before forces they cannot control, utter platitudes; the Prime Minister relies on his oratorical abilities to convince the people that he is doing something, knowing that he can do nothing until world trade picks up.

Such is the situation in George Bernard Shaw's "On the Rocks" at the National Theatre, and rarely has a revival seemed so topical and timely or provided as much stimulation and enjoyment. It is one of Shaw's late plays, written in 1933 when he was 77, a political extravaganza that uses the central image of "Heartbreak House" as a ship about to be wrecked.

In a sense, he also upsets his "Apple Cart" of four years before, where that play presented a king chosen to give the democratic message to maintain his autocratic power. "On the Rocks" concerns a prime minister prepared to become a dictator to save the country.

What is exhilarating about the play is Shaw's tough but open-minded approach to politics. Who would have thought the old man had so much blood in him? He provides not merely a statement but an argument in which all sides—from high Tory statesmen to young Marxists—are given a chance to give their views. His conclusion may seem as suspect as that of various volunteer forces who claim to be ready to step in and run Britain now—that what is needed is a strong man who will act rather than talk. But at least Shaw reaches it through reasoned, if cleverly manipulated, debate.

The play's central figure is Sir Arthur Chavender, a prime minister leading an all-party government, whose policy consists of selling the people what they want to hear. He is a man of letters, full of sentimental and patriotic mush, while he waits in hope for the world situation to improve.

Feeling overworked, he goes off to a sanatorium for a few weeks, taking with him the works of Karl Marx to read. He returns with a vast program of social reforms and nationalization of

Bob Hoskins and Angela Richards in "Happy End."

Robin Constable



industries and confronts his cabinet with them. For a moment it looks as if he will win through. The police are pleased by the promise of extra pay, the services by the thought of bigger and better armaments, the financiers and the aristocracy capitulate. But he is finally defeated by a coalition of Tories and workers, the latter horrified by his plan to ban strikes.

Chavender's conclusion is that the only solution is to declare himself dictator. In his preface to the play, Shaw went further, writing of the extermination of undesirables. But Chavender draws back at this point, declares himself not to be strong enough and the play changes into a domestic farce with its subplot, a tedious one of the love life of Chavender's children, taking over for a farcical conclusion.

The play has its faults. But it has a great many merits, not the least in talking politics seriously, if cynically. It is full of well-argued contempt for politicians and also of despair. But its language is witty and brilliant

and replete with Shaw's gleeful use of paradox. Bernard Miles' production is excellent and particularly well cast. Stephen Murray, as Chavender, has the impossible task of changing character, from glibness to dignity, but manages it as well as possible and provides, in the first act, a lovely anthology of a politician's posturing and rhetorical mannerisms. There is good support from Tony Jay, as an intemperate Tory, and Renu Setna, as an Indian financier, delivers splendidly a blistering attack on British insularity and prejudice.

There is little political content left in "Happy End," the Kurt Weill-Bertolt Brecht musical at the Lyric Theatre, apart from the shouted slogan "It's a crime to rob a bank, it's a bigger crime to own one." Gordon McDougall's production treats it as if it were a trial run for "Guys and Dolls," with its Salvation Army girl trying to save the soul of a Chicago gangster.

The musical, a failure on its

first production in 1929, was written as a sequel to "The Threepenny Opera" and Brecht is said to have been unhappy about his work. The book here is still credited to the nonexistent "Dorothy Lane" and it is understandable that Brecht did not want to take responsibility for it.

But it does have one of Kurt Weill's best songs and some of Brecht's best lyrics, even if they seem to have little to do with the rest of the proceedings. Brecht approaches Chicago by way of Rudyard Kipling and the splendid "Bilbao Song" and "Surabaya Johnny" have no relevance to the action at all, despite their considerable emotional impact.

Mr. McDougall and his cast make a few gestures towards expressionism but otherwise play hard for laughs. The result is confused but lively and entertaining—and a betrayal of Brecht's intentions, clumsy though they were. Arthur Cox contributes an excellent comic and sinister Oriental criminal and Angela Richards, as the Salvation Army girl, sings well.

MUSIC IN ITALY

A More-Taste-Than-Money Festival

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Every year, the Accademia Chigiana demonstrates with its weeklong festival, the Settimana Musicale Senese, how you can put together an interesting and varied series of musical events without big stars and enormous expense. Even if the Chigiana occasionally has a flop, it is an intelligent flop.

This year's first big event was not a box office success, but at least it was an unusual and worthwhile experience. The festival's artistic direction decided to perform one of those 18th-century pastiches, those mosaic-operas to which various composers, as the work varied from theater to theater, from city to city, added an aria here a trio there, had the libretto doctored, aiming at exploiting a given singer or at conforming to the taste of the moment and the place.

Siena chose "La Villanella Rappita," an opera by Francesco Bianchi originally performed in Venice in 1783, with great success. But as that success grew, more and more of Bianchi's music vanished, replaced by pieces from other popular composers of the period: Ferrari, Paisiello, Cugliesi, Sarti, Martini, and—in 1785, in Vienna—Mozart. And so the pastiche was born, a compendium of musical styles of the period, a fascinating anthology. Needless to say, the two Mozart numbers, a trio, K 400 and a quartet, K 479 stand out like twin peaks in a landscape of pleasant hills; they belong, in fact, to the period of "Figaro" and there are no pastiches, musical and dramatic, both of that masterpiece and of "Don Giovanni." But the bread-and-butter opera composers of the period, as represented here, were always capable of writing ingratiating numbers, and it was instructive to hear Mozart in this context.

Strike at Rhodes Hotels

ATHENS, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Waiters and hotel employees on Rhodes went on strike yesterday to support demands for higher salaries and regular working hours.

The work was to have been staged outdoors, but rain shifted it to the Teatro dei Rinnuovati, and the railroad strikes—which held up the costumes somewhere south of Rome—turned the performance into a concert version. Sylvano Bussotti, who was to have directed, read bits of the recitative (with excessive emphasis) between the numbers. The singers were all young professionals and—except for the blustering Giancarlo Montanari—all good. Cecilia Valdenassi portrayed a sweet, endearing country maid (the "Villanella" of the title). The young baritone Alessandro Corbelli was particularly promising. The orchestra was conducted, in turns, by four students from Franco Ferrara's master course at the Chigiana. They all displayed a firm beat (sometimes perhaps too rigid); Margherita Castelli and Lorenzo Muli also showed a feeling for 18th-century buffo style.

The second—and final—perform-

mance of the pastiche was Wednesday afternoon. Wednesday night, in the vast crypt of San Domenico, there was an unusual concert dedicated to Luigi Dallapiccola, who died last February. Eight of his fellow-composers wrote short memorial pieces, superbly performed by the Musician's Consortium of Florence, one of Italy's finest and most enterprising young groups. Inevitably, the works varied in importance. Bruno Bartolozzi's uselessly prophetic "Requiem" was the only real dud. Goffredo Petrassi's brief piece for string quartet was exemplary in its concision and emotional restraint, while Carlo Prosperini's "Chant" for violin and piano was an arresting display piece for the first-rate Florentine violinist Gabriella Armandi Romel. Participant in many of the works was the crystalline soprano Liliana Poli, who performed—at the end—one of Dallapiccola's late works, the appropriate "Commiato," which means "farewell."

THE ART MARKET 'Flea Market' in Paris Department Store

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Aug. 29 (UPI).—French department stores are going the Japanese way. In other words, they are discovering the world of antiques, as Japanese stores have done before them. Le Printemps, which might be described as a Parisian version of New York's Macy's, has leased out space to 35 Paris antique dealers for its fourth annual antiques exhibition (to Sept. 10). The result at the store's Magasin Neuf is something like Paris's Flea Market at the Porte de Clignancourt.

The Atmosphere

Jean-Claude Lapiere, commercial manager of Le Printemps, has upon the antiques idea four years ago while trying to think up something for the August slack season.

But now he sees the exhibition as an enhancement to the store's image. Neither the winter exhibitions, nor the summer ones, are aimed at turning a direct profit for the store, Mr. Lapiere says. The idea came for the current show was reeled out at a "very advantageous rate." The rate, in fact, is much lower than the rates for trade exhibitions—where the dealers usually show their wares.

Low Rents

Mr. Lapiere says that his store, by offering low rental rates, hoped to persuade the antique dealers to keep their prices within reasonable limits. Presumably, the same motivation led Printemps to get in touch with the director of the Marché Biran, part of the well-known Paris Flea Market for help in contacting dealers.

As at the Flea Market, there is plenty of 18th-century furniture and plenty of furniture trying to look like 18th-century furniture. As at the Flea Market, the quality and price varies widely. But there is a difference: rarely, but sometimes, a real collector's item may turn up at a small dealer's stand at the Flea Market.

There can be no chance of that at Le Printemps, whose exhibition is aimed at a wide public without special knowledge of antiques, even utterly unfamiliar with them. The choice at Le Printemps ranges from an assortment of French Provincial furniture—much of which looks brand new—to middle 19th-century commodes and tables made for the upper middle classes under Louis-Philippe (1830-1848) and Napoleon III (1853-1870). Or even later.

Prices

The prices generally are on the high side. Again, they are also often quite high at the Flea Market, or at those shops catering to tourists. For instance, a heavy Napoleon III commode with walnut veneer and an inset white marble top, with the bottom drawer shaped like a pedestal and the three upper drawers with applied molding, is priced at 1,500 francs at Le Printemps.

The price is not exorbitantly

high. But then such a bulky, cumbersome piece of furniture is not exactly a collector's item. A hideous dining table with quadroned legs was priced at 1,400 francs, which I found expensive. A Louis-Philippe commode with three drawers and a drop leaf was priced at 5,200 francs. It has no merit other than its attractive, but ordinary, mahogany veneer. It is neither rare nor particularly fashionable. And the price is as high as any you will find on the Left Bank—between the Rue de Beaune and the Rue des Saints Peres—where antique dealers sell some of Paris's most expensive furniture.

One dealer at Le Printemps said frankly that he and his colleagues came to the exhibition to sell "pieces they could not sell easily from their shops." Certainly, one could not imagine

any sophisticated buyer agreeing to the price of 9,800 francs for a nondescript chest supposedly "English, 18th century."

Unexpectedly, the best buys can be made among the collectors' items in the lower price range. I saw some surprising items on a small stand displaying some traditional knickknacks from Southeast Asia. There was a good bell-metal vase from Burma or Thailand, probably 18th century, at 350 francs. That is about as cheap as one can get such an item.

The most extraordinary discovery at Le Printemps is Sylvie Salgues, a young painter who went into dealing two years ago when she found that her art would not make a living for her. She specializes in Japanese art, more specifically, in Japanese prints. Like so many Western painters since Van Gogh, she

had been fascinated by Japanese prints and had marveled at the comparative ease with which prints of superior aesthetic quality could be picked up for a few francs. Her approach has been that of an artist, who places emphasis on composition and color, rather than that of a traditional dealer, concerned with mint condition, famous signatures and rarity.

She offers, for instance, a print by the famous artist Kuniyoshi. It has some creases or stains that diminish the commercial value without affecting the print's aesthetic merit.

She has also concentrated on neglected artists, such as the prolific Kunisada (1786-1860) who, like most Japanese artists, used several names until 1845 when he settled for Tokoyuni III, in honor of his long dead master Tokoyuni II. The production car-

rying the Tokoyuni III signature is plentiful. It includes theatrical scenes, portraits of actors and genre scenes of Japanese women going about their everyday chores.

At the Hotel Drouot, this year, his prints were selling in the 50 to 100 francs bracket. Sylvie Salgues' prices run from about 100 to 400 francs, possibly pointing to a future price rise at forthcoming sales. She also has a selection of so-called "surimono." These were small-sized prints, sent to friends to celebrate festive days—including New Year's. The fashion started around 1763 and the great Hokusai himself was renowned for his skill at these mini-prints. The printing appears to have always been limited. Not much attention was given to surimono until recently.

Six Sold

Sylvie Salgues' surimono prints are mostly datable to the first third of the 19th century. She says she sold six of them at the opening day of the Le Printemps exhibition. Prices ranged from 1,000 to 2,000 francs. A Shinsai print for example, offered at 1,800—about twice the price it would normally fetch at auction in Paris.

Surprisingly, foreign professionals have paid casual visits. Miss Salgues saw dealers from Greece, Canada and Lebanon. As a comparative outsider in the field, she is more candid than some other exhibitors. To her, the point of an exhibition such as this is chiefly to make contacts with a new clientele. Above all, she aims to affirm her existence among the professionals. She operates from her private apartment and views Le Printemps as a good advertisement.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lapiere, when asked about future plans, says he intends to carry on with the shows but is bent on raising standards.

"We shall have some really fine pieces," he says. They are badly needed.

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27 1/2	15 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2
39 1/2	12 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	Marion 32	11 1/2	15 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2	McGee 120	13 1/2	17 1/2

Bow Valley Exploration



F. J. Wellhauser

C. A. Randle

Bow Valley Exploration, a division of Bow Valley Industries Ltd., announces the following appointments effective immediately.

F.J. WELLHAUSER—Mr. Wellhauser has been elected Vice-President of Exploration of Bow Valley Industries Ltd. and appointed General Manager of Bow Valley Exploration. Mr. Wellhauser, formerly Exploration Manager for Europe/Africa/Middle East in London, England, will transfer to Bow Valley's head office in Calgary, Alberta where he will direct all worldwide exploration.

C.A. RANDLE—Mr. Randle has been appointed Exploration Manager for the Eastern Hemisphere. Mr. Randle, formerly Chief Geologist, Europe/Africa/Middle East, will continue to be based in London, England.

Common Market Five emerging as economic power of the 1980's.

According to the Hudson Letter, a Common Market "Inner Core" consisting of France, Germany, and the Benelux countries is likely to become the second economic giant of the 1980's.

To find out who will make policy for this group, why the other EEC members are "in but not of" the Common Market, and which non-EEC countries are drawing closer to the policies of the Inner Five, read the most recent issue.

Prepared by the European Hudson Institute and published by the International Herald Tribune, the Hudson Letter gives you information you simply cannot get anywhere else.

The Hudson Letter

21, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris FRANCE

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London Commodities

SUGAR					SUGAR				
High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous	High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

London Metal Markets

Copper wire bars					Copper wire bars				
High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous	High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Paris Commodities

COCOA					COCOA				
High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous	High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

P-Q


P-Q					P-Q				
High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous	High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

R

R					
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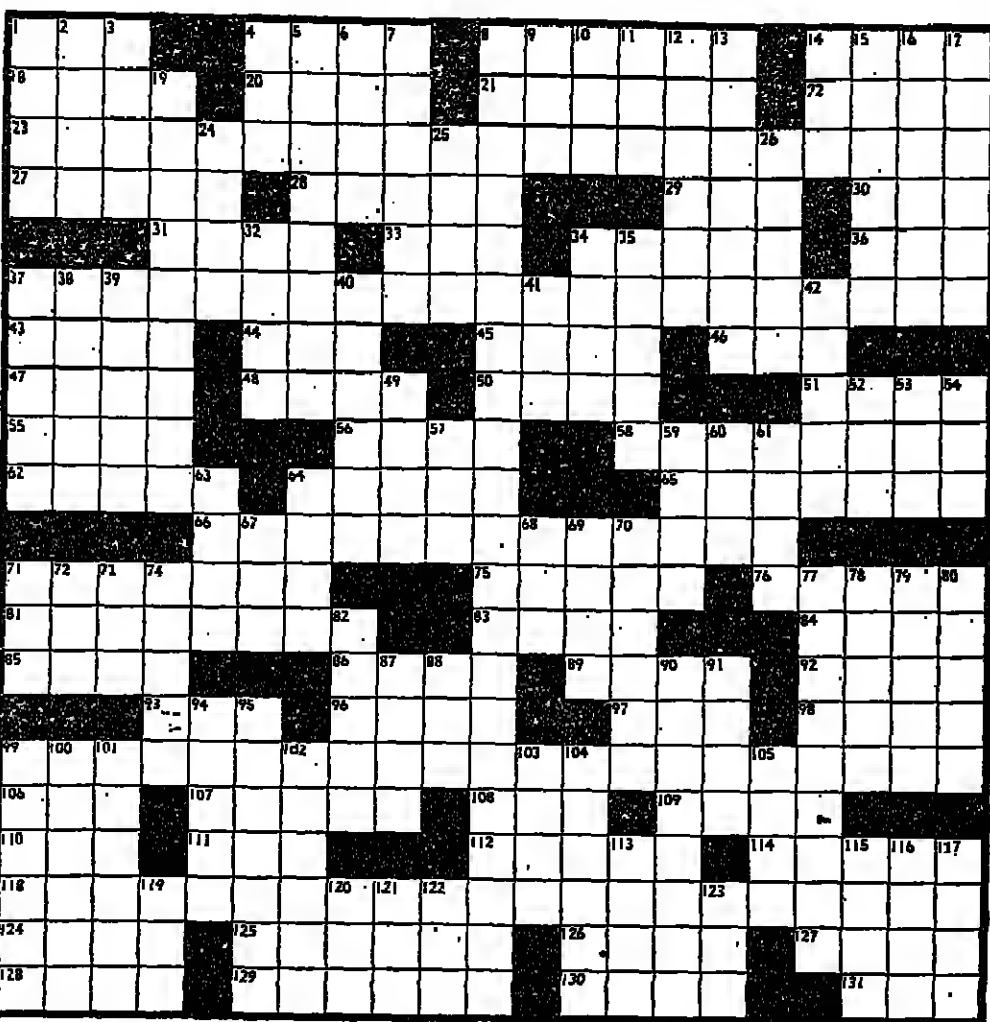
When in
Washington, DC
for the
Bicentennial
Celebration
meet me at


Blackie's
House of Beef

22nd & M Streets, NW
OUR 30th YEAR

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

BACK TO THE GRIND—By Barbara Lewis

Edited by
WILL WENG

- ACROSS**
1. Elevations: Abbr.
 4. Armadillo
 4. Flag: Abbr.
 14. Sky: Abbr.
 14. Sky: Abbr.
 20. Enteric
 21. Biblical moon
 22. Tucked animal
 23. Observation
 27. Series
 28. Ekhers
 29. Roof: piece
 30. Hit: antithesis
 31. Loch
 32. Sea bird
 33. Helpe
 34. State: Abbr.
 36. Scottish: Abbr.
 37. Kipling's "We shall" word
 43. Armistice
 44. Meadow
 45. Approach
 46. An end
 47. Insect: for mounds
 48. Straps
 50. Olive: genus
 51. Dear: me!
 52. Barbara of TV
 53. Opera: often
 54. Injuries
 55. Methods: Abbr.
 56. Russian city
 58. Bolix: a
 59. egg: job
 60. Conrad: words in "Heart of Darkness"
- DOWN**
1. Passing: sounds
 2. Galt
 3. Teasdale
 4. Come-ons
 5. Column
 6. Shortly
 7. Book-page offering
 8. Fresh: where
 9. ———: carte
 10. See: Abbr.
 11. "All About"
 12. Conical
 13. Scholarly: wage
 14. Where, to
 15. "V": word
 16. Mail: purchase in
 17. ———: three tonight!
 18. Mixer
 19. Thought
 20. Exist, in Paris

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. Elevations: Abbr. 4. Armadillo 4. Flag: Abbr. 14. Sky: Abbr. 14. Sky: Abbr. 20. Enteric 21. Biblical moon 22. Tucked animal 23. Observation 27. Series 28. Ekhers 29. Roof: piece 30. Hit: antithesis 31. Loch 32. Sea bird 33. Helpe 34. State: Abbr. 36. Scottish: Abbr. 37. Kipling's "We shall" word 43. Armistice 44. Meadow 45. Approach 46. An end 47. Insect: for mounds 48. Straps 50. Olive: genus 51. Dear: me! 52. Barbara of TV 53. Opera: often 54. Injuries 55. Methods: Abbr. 56. Russian city 58. Bolix: a 59. egg: job 60. Conrad: words in "Heart of Darkness"

DOWN: 1. Passing: sounds 2. Galt 3. Teasdale 4. Come-ons 5. Column 6. Shortly 7. Book-page offering 8. Fresh: where 9. ———: carte 10. See: Abbr. 11. "All About" 12. Conical 13. Scholarly: wage 14. Where, to 15. "V": word 16. Mail: purchase in 17. ———: three tonight! 18. Mixer 19. Thought 20. Exist, in Paris

WEATHER

ALGARVE	23	22	Fair
AMSTERDAM	23	22	Fair
ANAKARA	28	26	Fair
ANTWERP	28	26	Fair
BEIRUT	29	24	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	23	Cloudy
BELMONT	29	26	Fair
BRUSSELS	24	23	Fair
BUDAPEST	25	24	Overcast
CADIZ	29	26	Fair
CASABLANCA	26	25	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	24	23	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	26	Fair
DUBLIN	16	15	Overcast
EDINBURGH	13	12	Fair
FLORANCE	23	22	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	27	26	Fair
GENEVA	21	20	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	13	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	26	Fair
LAS PALMAS	26	25	Fair
LISBON	27	26	Fair
LONDON	26	25	Fair
LOS ANGELES	19	18	Sunny

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALGARVE	23	22	Fair
AMSTERDAM	23	22	Fair
ANAKARA	28	26	Fair
ANTWERP	28	26	Fair
BEIRUT	29	24	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	23	Cloudy
BELMONT	29	26	Fair
BRUSSELS	24	23	Fair
BUDAPEST	25	24	Overcast
CADIZ	29	26	Fair
CASABLANCA	26	25	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	24	23	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	26	Fair
DUBLIN	16	15	Overcast
EDINBURGH	13	12	Fair
FLORANCE	23	22	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	27	26	Fair
GENEVA	21	20	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	13	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	26	Fair
LAS PALMAS	26	25	Fair
LISBON	27	26	Fair
LONDON	26	25	Fair
LOS ANGELES	19	18	Sunny

BOOKS

OF TIME, PASSION AND KNOWLEDGE:

Reflections on the Strategy of Existence

By J. T. Fraser, Braziller, 529 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by David Park

Of time itself, there isn't much to say. Considered in itself, it corresponds to a dimension of the structure of the universe and, through that, to a dimension of the experience of those who live in it. These qualities it shares with the dimensions of space, but time is unique in one way: it is the sole dimension of our inner life and so has developed a literature and, one might say, a following. There is even an International Society for the Study of Time, which meets occasionally in pleasant corners of the world and of which J. T. Fraser is the organizer and perennial secretary. Its papers and discussions focus on problems of literature, science, relations between people and much else, in terms of common themes of time that run through them all. Biologists know that even single cells can keep time with the sun and stars. Physicists deal with the difficulty of understanding the emergent behavior of matter in terms of the elementary atomic processes responsible for it. One can discuss poets and sculptors and people and peoples in terms of their perceptions of past and future.

Although thinkers searching for new insights into the universe and its thinking cargo often find that they can base interesting ideas on concepts of time, it is more difficult to confront one set of temporal ideas with another and understand their common themes. In fact it is almost as if there were no common themes, and each new subject demanded its own kind of time.

The word for the structure of facts, feelings, and imagines that clusters around conceptions of time is "temporality," and Fraser's new idea is to identify temporality corresponding to levels of creation other than the human one. At the simplest and most disorganized level—that of randomly moving particles of matter—no temporal organization is perceptible, and events take place as easily haphazard as forwards in time. At the vastly greater level of complexity that constitutes a living cell there is a past distinguishable from the future because a cell can die, but the past is irrelevant because a cell does not age; it does not reproduce itself but only subdivides. Past and future are first significant for animals, which remember, anticipate, reproduce sexually, and finally die. At a higher level of organization is the human mind, which reckons past and future and makes its free choice, and finally there is the community of minds and wills in which each is free but a common purpose nevertheless emerges.

Every level of organization is marked by a spectacular increase in complexity over the previous one. A single cell contains billions of molecules; an animal contains billions of cells; the human brain contains only a few pounds of cells but the organization of interactions between the cells is so complex that if one counts the interactions and not the cells, the complexity is comparable with that of the whole.

rest of the universe as we know it. Curiously, organisms whose level of complexity situates them between those I have mentioned are somewhat rare. Nature does not make jumps, they used to say, but if you look at the hierarchy of complexity she seems not to linger at intermediate stages.

Fraser's contention is that each level of organization involves certain characteristic and inevitable conflicts: that life is the triumph of an organizing tendency at the molecular level over a tendency towards universal disorder, that the sexual reproduction that distinguishes the plant and animal worlds resolves the inherent helplessness of the single cell which, caught up in the struggle for survival, has no other strategy than to subdivide. And finally, the conflict of passion and knowledge in human life resolves itself, if at all, when the mind turns its attention inward in the most complex integrative act of which we have any knowledge, the awareness of self. There are large issues at stake.

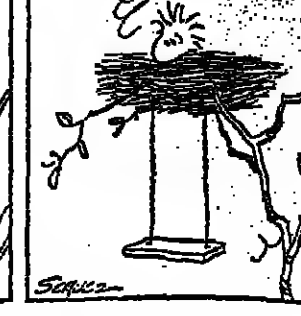
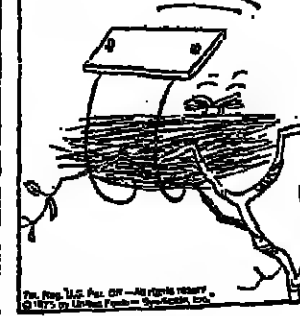
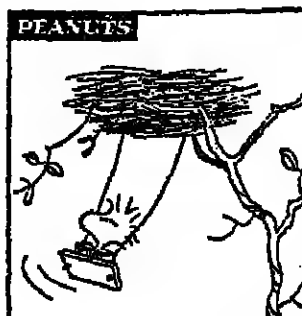
The increasing drive for the control of the mind by all political establishments, the increased importance of personal experience as a reaction to industrialization and regimentation, the very trend of technology, and the intuitive utterances of writers suggest a convergence on the problems of the mind as the central issue of modern society.

This is an extremely valuable and unusual book—original, witty, and aware of immense ranges of contemporary thought. You wander in it like a forest; you dig for gold. You burn a few pages and spot another half-buried nugget. The vocabulary is exasperating, peppered with long words that we understand vaguely if at all. If the French have *franglais*, here we have *Germanic*, nasty words like *Frangestimmung* and *Auseinanderstimmung* which have approximate English equivalents (question and differentiation) but which, dressed in Lederhosen and in full yodel, impede our understanding by their strangeness and vagueness, for the fact is that we ourselves use them rarely if ever. A single unclear word in a context of clarity can be clearly understood, but if the context contains too many of them we can no longer reconstruct a meaning.

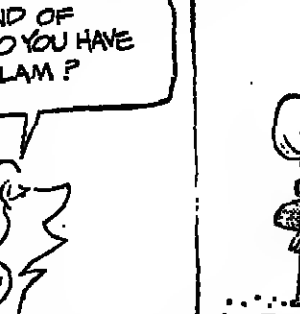
It is an exasperating but beautiful book, and it overflows with thoughts one has not had before. Though its subject is temporality at every level of organization, its focus is man, the power and the fragility that reside in his stupendous structure of nerve connections, of imagination, of knowledge and language—as Fraser writes: "If I were to regard my horse as unnamed and unannounced, as indeed it must regard me, we could still go riding together when the fall leaves are down. But I doubt that we would."

David Park is a professor of physics at Williams College. © The Washington Post.

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